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# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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# Bombay Governor Springs A Surprise

## Middle East Powers Unite

TEHERAN, July 9.

The respective Foreign Ministers have signed a non-Aggression Treaty between Iran, Afghanistan, Iraq and Turkey—Reuter.

## Bakhshi Breaks Fast

### Rajen Babu's Assurance Sequel

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

The following communique has been issued from the A.I.C.C. Office:—

"Babu Rajendra Prasad saw Mr. Sachindranath Bakhshi in the Naini Central Jail. He is reported to have told him that the question of release of political prisoners was bound to receive earnest consideration of any popular Ministry and his hunger strike had served to focus public opinion on it. Congressmen were interested in the question and when they took office as it was now likely, they must do what they could in this behalf.

"Rajendra Babu also impressed upon Mr. Bakhshi that his aged father was naturally very much upset and had threatened to start hunger-strike of his own from about July 15. This would be very unfortunate."

BAKHSHI BREAKS FAST.

"Mr. Bakhshi after some discussion agreed to suspend his hunger-strike just to see how things developed. Milk was brought by the Jail Doctor which was handed over to Mr. Bakhshi by Rajendra Babu and he drank two sips of it. In spite of the hunger strike for forty days Mr. Bakhshi has been able to maintain strength and was able to talk freely with Rajendra Babu."—A.P

### CONGRESS WON'T NEGLECT YOU

### Ex-Kakori Prisoner's Appeal

KARACHI: July 9.

Rajkumar Sinha, ex-Kakori Conspiracy Case prisoner, who has come to Karachi to see his sister, has addressed the following communication to Mr. Sachin Bakshi, who has been on hunger-strike in the Naini Jail:—

**OBEY BIGGER SELF.**

**"Your life belongs to a self bigger than yours. That self through its accredited representatives has asked you to give up your strike. As a soldier of the freedom force, you must obey.**

"The Congress is going to take up the task of governing shortly. The Premier in the United Provinces is going to be Pandit Pant, our former counsel. It is certain, he would bring about release of political prisoners."—United Press.

### JAWAHAR BACK IN ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru accompanied by his Secretary and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and the Pandit's daughter arrived from Wardha to-night.—A.P.

# NO INVITATION TO CONGRESS PARTY LEADER

## PUPPET MINISTRY TO FUNCTION

## Will Quit Only If Censure Motion Is Tabled In Legislature

POONA, JULY 9.

It is understood that the Governor is not sending for the leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly until the present Ministry resigns, which, it is reported, will not be before July 21.

It is also understood that the Ministry will continue when the Assembly actually begins functioning after the election of the Speaker and tender resignation if a "no-confidence" motion is tabled by the Congress Party—A.P.

## C. P. Governor Invites Dr. Khare

NAGPUR: July 9.

**Dr. Khare received the following letter from the Military Secretary to the Governor this afternoon:—**

**"In view of the resolution passed on July 7 by the Working Committee of the Congress, the Chief Minister has placed his resignation and that of his colleagues in His Excellency's hands.**

**Governor's Invitation**

**His Excellency asks me, therefore, to write to you and say that he will be glad of your assistance in forming a Ministry.**

**Suitable Hour**

**"The suitable hour for an interview will be 10-30 a.m. to-morrow at the Government House, if that would be convenient to you."**

**Dr. Khare's Reply**

**Dr. Khare has replied accepting the invitation and will meet the Governor to-morrow.—A. P.**

### NO INVITATION FOR 'C. R.' YET

MADRAS: July 9.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari returned to Madras this evening from Wardha and was accorded a warm reception by Congress leaders including the Mayor and Mr. Satyamurti.

Mr. Rajagopalachari was profusely garlanded and offered hearty congratulation on the Wardha decision.

NO INVITATION YET.

Asked by a Press representative whether he had received a communication from the Governor to meet the latter, Mr. Rajagopalachari said he had hitherto received no such communication.

When his attention was drawn to the forecast of the personnel of the Congress Ministry, Mr. Rajagopalachari said nothing has been settled yet and he was meeting friends in this connection.—A.P.

### MINISTRY CHANGES IN MADRAS

### Cabinet To Resign On July 14

OOTACAMUND, July 9.

It is understood that the Interim Ministry's resignation is likely to be tendered on July 14 at Madras soon after the arrival of H. E. the Governor, after which it is believed that Mr. C Rajagopalachari will interview the Governor.—A P

### Madras Assembly Budget Session

MADRAS, July 9.

It is understood that the budget session of the Madras Legislature will be held only next month. The actual dates will be fixed in consultation with the new Ministry.

It is further understood that the Madras Assembly will adjourn after the transaction of business on July 15, to meet again on a date to be fixed by the Governor for presentation of the budget by the Finance Minister.—United Press.

*(More Congress News On Pages 7, 8 And 9)*

### 'QUAKE SHOCK IN ENGLAND

**LONDON: July 9.**

**The rare phenomenon of an earthquake was experienced in the Midlands, involving large towns. At Birmingham and West Bromwich in Walsall District, hundreds of people were awakened and ran into the streets in night clothes for safety. The shock lasted over a minute. There was no damage.—Reuter.**

### PANT SUMMONS U. P. M. L. A's.

### Interim Cabinet Ready To Resign

LUCKNOW, July 8.

According to a message received here Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant is arriving in Lucknow day after to-morrow, while H. E. the Governor will be here to-morrow itself. It is understood the Governor will be inviting Pandit Pant on the 12th instant to form the Congress Ministry in the United Provinces.

M.L.A.'S SUMMONED

Urgent summons have been issued to the Congress M.L.A.'s of the Province, probably for consultation with Pandit Pant in regard to the formation of the Cabinet.

Some Congress leaders including Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, are busy in connection with the bye-election in the Jhansi-Hamirpur constituency, in which a Congress nominee is contesting against a Muslim League nominee. They might not be able to come down to Lucknow at once, so the announcement of the personnel of the Ministry might be delayed.

CABINET MEETING

Interim Ministers, who are at present in Lucknow, met at the Nawab of Chhattari's residence last evening and again this morning. A meeting of the Cabinet has been scheduled to be held to-morrow.

Enquiries indicate that the present Ministry are willing to resign and do not like to hold office for a day longer than necessary.—United Press.

# Palestine Call To Arab Kings

## Intervention Sought Against Partition

## Higher Committee's Appeal To People Not To Pay Heed To Empty Promises

JERUSALEM, July 9.

**The Arab Higher Committee has cabled to the four Arab Kings pointing out that the proposed Palestine partitioning scheme allots the best part of the country to the Jews and proposes to place the Mosque of Omar with the Christian holy places under a permanent British Mandate.**

**The cable calls on the Kings in the name of God and religion to intervene against the proposed action.—Reuter.**

### STAND FAST BY NATIONALIST PROGRAMME

JERUSALEM, July 9.

A Manifesto declaring that the Jewish State is being created out of the most fertile part of the country has been issued by the Arab Higher Committee after discussion of the Palestine Report.

Meantime the Arabs are urged to pay no attention to empty promises, but to adhere to the nationalist programme and maintain self-restraint.

Arabs generally dislike being ousted from the coastal area towards the hills and having no harbours.

The Jews likewise, are disappointed and feel that their area is very small and they are unwilling to lose the vast uncultivated, but potentially fertile, southern region.

British observers do not anticipate outbursts of violence and think that the next step will be one of political bargaining.—Reuter.

### PALESTINE REPORT FOR LEAGUE

GENEVA, July 9.

The British Government in sending the Palestine report asks that steps be taken to authorise the Mandates Committee to discuss the proposed modifications to the Mandate on July 30.

The Council members have consequently been asked to notify by July 15 whether they agree that the Committee shall be asked to give a provisional expression of opinion, without prejudice to the question being referred back to the Mandates Committee after the September meeting of the Council.—Reuter's Special.

### ARABIC SCHOOL STUDENTS ON STRIKE

**NEW DELHI, July 9.**

**About 300 students of the Arabic School have gone on a strike on the ground of alleged reduction of teachers' salaries.**

**The strikers formed in a procession and marched through the bazaars and visited a few other schools requesting the students to join them.—A. P.**

### TOLL OF FRONTIER CAMPAIGN

*SIMLA, July 8.*

*Total casualties during the Waziristan campaign have been as follows:—*

*British and Indian—163 killed, 440 wounded.*

*Tribesmen's casualties—720 killed, 660 wounded.*

*The campaign has cost Rs. 1 lakh per day and has been on for about 8 months. The situation has now definitely improved, although complete peace is expected only during the autumn.—United Press.*

## FOR SAFETY IN MINES

### India Govt. Issue Supplementary Regulations

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, July 9.

Supplementary regulations for the prevention of apprehended danger or speedy remedy of conditions likely in cases of danger have been made by the Central Government, who state that they are satisfied that it is necessary in making these regulations to dispense with the delay that would result from their previous publication and reference to Mining Boards. The regulations 'inter alia' require the managers of mines to secure Chief Inspector's approval of the Standing Orders specificing action to be taken with respect to the withdrawal of workmen from mines in the event of stoppage of the mechanical ventilator as also to secure compliance with such Standing Orders. The regulations also provide in any mine, wherein inflammable gas has been formed during the previous twelve months, all unused workings wherein inflammable gas may accumulate and which are not permanently sealed off, shall at least once a week be inspected for the presence of inflammable gas; inspection shall be made with Locked Flame Safety Lamp of the type approved by the Chief Inspector. In mines where the use of safety lamps is required, all those employed below the ground before they enter the mine shall be searched for the purpose of ascertaining whether they carry any match or other apparatus for striking light.

# 'I Have Not Influenced Leader's Election'

## Sardar's Reply To Critics

## Ready To Abide By Decision Of Impartial Tribunal

### Suggestion Of Communal Taint, False And Malicious

WARDHAGANJ: July 9.

**"I now say, with a full sense of my responsibility that, I have never directly, or indirectly, influenced the election," says Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in a Pess statement on what is known as the "Nariman-Kher Controvesy," repudiating the allegations made against him.**

The following is the full text of the statement:—

"I have hitherto deliberately and studiously remained silent. But I feel that the time has come for me to make a brief statement for the information of the public.

"Mr. Nariman had suggested that I unduly influenced the election of the Leader. He was persistent in the charge, though Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande, Mr. Shankerrao Deo and Mr. Patwardhan, parties concerned, have emphatically repudiated the same in writing. I now say with a full sense of my responsibility that I have never directly or indirectly influenced the election.

ON EVE OF ELECTIONS.

"What, however, happened, was this. "On the morning of March 4, Mr. Nariman came to me and asked me for a private interview. I was willing to talk to him there and then, but at his suggestion, it was arranged that we should drive in the evening to Worli. Accordingly, he came to me and took me in his car to Worli, when he asked me to help him in the election. I told him I could not do so for reasons that I gave him. I told him at the same time, I would not influence any one against him.

NO PERSONAL GRUDGE.

"Certain telegrams sent by me to Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and Mr. Shankerrao have been referred to in order to connect me with some movement on my part to influence Congress members against Mr. Nariman. Happily, both Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande and Mr. Shankarrao Deo have denied any connection of telegrams with Mr. Nariman.

"Mr. Nariman and public know that the former had always work of responsibility entrusted to him by me whenever I thought that he was a fit person for the task. I can have no personal grudge against him or anyone else.

NOTHING COMMUNAL.

"The suggestion that non-election of Mr. Nariman had a communal taint about it is false and malicious. I am glad that Mr. Nariman himself has admitted there is nothing communal in the matter.

"Gandhiji has offered Mr. Nariman on my behalf to have his complaints against me investigated by an impartial tribunal, and I abide by the offer."—United Press.

### VALLABHBHAI—MAHATMA TALKS

WARDHA, July 9.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai drove to Shevgaon at 8 a.m. and returned at 3 p.m. after discussions with Mahatma Gandhi. It is believed the conversation related to the Parliamentary programme and the formation of Ministries.

C. P. CABINET PERSONNEL.

Dr. Khare, the C. P. Congress Party leader, later met Sardar Vallabhbhai and it is believed had discussions on the personnel of the C. P. Ministry.

In C. P. Congress circles the name of Ghanshyam Singh Gupta and Mrs. Anusuyabai Kale are freely mentioned for the Speakership and Deputy Speakership of the C. P. Assembly respectively.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai left for Bombay by the Bombay Mail and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu left for Nagpur.—A.P.

## STOP PRESS.

# OUR TABULATED ADLETS

## 1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

**CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS** are inserted in these columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

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**STILL ONE MORE FACILITY** is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the Sentinel at half anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

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**BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN** Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

### 20. MATRIMONIAL

**Respectable Handsome Jain Youth** Graduate, having his own business in Bombay, monthly income over Rs. 1,000. wishes to invite correspondence (strictly confidential) from suitable ladies for matrimony. No caste restrictions Write with full particulars to Box 8625, "Bombay Chronicle."

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**Wanted: A qualified and experienced** Spinner and Carder for a Spinning and Weaving Mill in Bombay, must have at least 15 years' experience and served in a well-reputed Mill. Apply stating qualifications and experience with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Mehta, first floor. Pallonji Mansions, Cuffe Parade, Colaba. (8693)

**Wanted two well-educated young** men, having good connections to work as Organizers. Only those having previous record and experience of Life Assurance Business need apply. Liberal terms ranging from Rs. 200 to Rs. 500 monthly to deserving candidates. Please apply in writing only, in the first instance, to the New India Assurance Co., Ltd., Fort, Bombay. (5787)

**Wanted—Manager for some branches** to be opened in Bombay Presidency on Rs. 100 p.m. to start. Reply to: Eastern National Bank, Ltd., (B), Post Box No. 10009 Calcutta. (5283)

**Wanted candidates to qualify as** Engineers: Overseers through Postal training. Apply:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (8617)

**Wanted all to learn complete** Touch Typewriting on New Typewriters Rs. 7. Shorthand speciality. Success guaranteed. Standard Typewriter Co., opposite Navsari Building, 257, Hornby Road. (8620)

**Wanted Shorthand Instructor,** Book-keeping Teacher, and two Apprentice beginner Stenographers. Apply: Brentford School, 31, Forbes St. (8712)

### 56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

**We earnestly request Employers to** co-operate with us in reducing Unemployment to a certain extent by asking the following Unemployed Adletisers to call. An interview will give them some relief and if anyone of them is found useful to you we shall be happy with the idea of our efforts in this direction are bearing healthy fruits. We have been taking Free Adlets of the helpless Unemployed who are unable to pay payment of even one anna to defray the cost of the smallest possible advertisement for giving publicity to their requirement. (105)

**Lahhshanker B. Raval, Diamond** Cutters' Building, Dhunjee Street, Bombay 3, Now Unemployed wishes to get a job in some Office or Godown. Is experienced in Cotton and Seed Export work. (90—38)

**K. V. Dighe, C/o The Gajanan** Stores, Bhavani Shanker Road, Dadar, Bombay 14. Now Unemployed seeks the job of a Rent or Bill Collector. Can arrange for security if required. (91—11)

### 56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

**Choonilal Mohonlal Modi, Maha**virswami Jain Mandir, Pydhownie, Bombay, 3, Now Unemployed seeks a job as a Compounder. Will any kind hearted Doctor come forward and assist? (92—32)

**Bomansha Pallonji Patel, Vakeel** Street, Surat, Now Unemployed, desires the post of an Estate Manager or at some Country Liquor Distillery. Experienced in the work. (93—35)

**G. E. Thanawalla, Near Abbas** Building, No. 36. J. J. Hospital Road, Bombay, Now Unemployed wishes to get a job as a Press Manager. Has good experience of Estimating and Labour Control in Printing Presses. Willing to go upcountry. Salary required is only Rs. 35 per month. Bearly a living wage. (94—45)

### 62. TO BE LET

**Hornby Building, 174, Hornby** Road, above Abdoola Company, rooms for office, Club, with lift. Rent 30 to 60. Apply Cassinath's Office, 19, Bastion Road, 'Phone, 20357. (8631)

**New Nagpada Ramzan Building,** opposite Police Hospital, decent rooms with electric lights. Large rooms Rs. 15, small Rs. 8. Enquire Dudhwalla Bhalya. (8702)

**To Let a Block at Lamington Road** in Cinema Circle, good locality: Suitable for office. On reasonable rent, write Box No. 8695, "Bombay Chronicle".

**For vegetarian family or students** at 59, Bazargate Street, new Ramzan building, only four rooms at Rs. 25 each. Can be furnished if required. (8706)

### 70. BUNGALOWS TO LET

**To Be Let: A beautiful airy bun**galow whole or in flats at Nepean Sea Road having one ground floor with two upper stories and a terrace with two garages. The premises have three drawing rooms, three dining rooms, 10 bed rooms with bath attached having latest sanitary fittings with gas gaseyers, three kitchens and ample servant quarters. Please apply for further particulars to Advt. Box No. 5781, "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.

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**Motor Driving Taught Within Ten** days on our car. (Instructions given easily). Apply Box No. 8694, "Bombay Chronicle".

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**Senior Cambridge Institute. All** Matric failed lose not this chance. Appear for December Cambridge examination. Last date is the 10th of July. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, 13th Lane, Khetwadi Back Road. (5465)

### 153. CLASSES

**Metric Mathematics Class. First** class Mathematician will couch up few students in Metric Mathematics. Moderate fees. Limited number of studen's ensuring individual attention. Tuition hours: 7-30—8-30 a.m. See between 7-30—9 a.m. The Tutor, The Mathematics Tuition Class, 1st floor, House No. 9, Bhai Jivanji's Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay. (8704)

### 154. TRAINING INSTITUTIONS

**We do give expert training in** Shorthand, Typewriting and Accountancy. For Guarantee ask any of our past students. Established 1898. Always join Gopaldas's Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (8659)

**The Pioneer Teacher has 'not'** taken 3 weeks' trip in London and taken few evening-class lessons to obtain "Pass-Diploma"; but got years training in London and possesses Highest London Diplomas. He teaches in half the time the other so called teachers do. Rao's Tailoring College & Tailors Depot, Princess Street, Bombay. (8686)

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**Rajavaid of 37 years' standing,** specialised in Asthma, cures Asthma. See Bombay testimonials. Box 8675, "Bombay Chronicle".

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**Sthambhan Pills.—Best for men** 20 pills Rs. 5. Vaidyaraj Jayantilal Ambashanker, Wadhwan City, (Kathiawar). (8576)

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**Accountancy—Secretary Diploma** Courses. Enrolment proceeding for Fresh Classes, just started. Specialised Postal Tuitions to up-country students. Success guaranteed. For Prospectus please call/write to the Principal York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (8709)

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### 549. FURNITURE FOR SALE

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UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

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Applicants must have the B.Sc., degree of the University of Bombay with Chemistry as principal subject or an equivalent qualification of a technological institution and in addition a knowledge of experimental dyeing.

The appointment will be on probation for six months and renewable on satisfactory service.

Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 23rd July, 1937.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
Registrar.
University of Bombay.
Bombay, 8th July, 1937.
5804.

THE CENTURY SPG. & MFG. CO. LTD. BOMBAY.

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ONE SHARE No. 533 standing in the name of Major-Genl. Rama Shumshere J.B.R. & Major Genl. Mono Shumshere, J.B.R. is lost or mislaid. Anybody having any claim against it, should intimate to the above company within one month from the date hereof, after which duplicate will be issued.

(Sd.) For Gulab & Co.,
A. B. ADVANI,
5809.

## Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2373 of 1928.

The BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
CHARLES THOMAS MONTAGUE SMITH & Ors. Defendants.

PURSUANT TO DECREE Absolute for Sale, dated 22nd September, 1936, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, 18th August, 1937, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

All that the colliery known as the Bagdigi Colliery of 453 Bighas with boilers and machineries, etc., situate at Parganah Jharia, Sub-District Dhanbad, District Manbhum Bihar.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at Standard Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of June, 1937.

(Sd). G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Commissioner.
5793.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ROSARIO PLACID PAIS a Bachelor, of Bombay Christian Inhabitant a Clerk, in Foreign Post Section, General Post Office, Bombay residing at the time of his death at Frere Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

EUSTACE FELIX PAIS of Bombay Christian Inhabitant, residing at Khatau Building, Marine Street, within the Fort of Bombay the brother of the abovenamed deceased Rosario Placid Pais ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness CECIL PATRICK BLACKWELL, ESQUIRE, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 9th day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty seven and in the first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI,
The 9th day of July, 1937.
Messrs. JOSHI & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
5810.

## Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

| Serial No. | Insolvency No. | Name of the Insolvents. | Dividend intended to be declared. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 455 of 1935. | Dominic Xavier Mascarenhas. | First. |
| 2. | 468 of 1935. | Walter James Masadoe. | First. |
| 3. | 474 of 1935. | Gangadas Jinabhai Damania. | First. |
| 4. | 496 of 1935. | Nariman Bejonji Contractor. | First. |
| 5. | 499 of 1935. | Framroze Perozeshaw Mukadam. | First. |
| 6. | 554 of 1935. | James Leonard Williams. | First. |
| 7. | 93 of 1934. | Ramdas Karsondas Bhatia. (Personal). | First and Final. |
| 8. | 430 of 1934. | Laxman Marland Gupte. | First and Final. |
| 9. | 154 of 1935. | Ramji Virji Thucker and Anr., traded as Virji Damji and Co. | First and Final. |
| 10. | 469 of 1935. | Keshav Laxman Ghogarkar. | First and Final. |
| 11. | 475 of 1935. | Vishnu Laxman Samant. | First and Final. |
| 12. | 490 of 1935. | James Edward Robertson. | First and Final. |
| 13. | 513 of 1935. | Framroze Dorabji Homji. | First and Final. |
| 14. | 519 of 1935. | Nizamuddin Abdulla Thaver. | First and Final. |
| 15. | 537 of 1935. | Captain John Ramsden. | First and Final. |
| 16. | 335 of 1932. | Alfred Michael Dontre. | Second. |
| 17. | 753 of 1929. | Vishnu Narhar Lanke. | Second and Final. |
| 18. | 959 of 1929. | Bhanji Cooverji. | Second and Final. |
| 19. | 765 of 1931. | Venidas Nemchand. | Second and Final. |
| 20. | 544 of 1932. | Augustino Saldanha alias A. Saldanha. | Second and Final. |
| 21. | 429 of 1933. | Joseph Abadon Pink. | Second and Final. |
| 22. | 34 of 1927. | Lilaram Khanchand Chawla. | Third and Final. |
| 23. | 559 of 1930. | Shamji Jetha and Anr., traded as Shamji Jethabhai and Co. | Third and Final. |
| 24. | 748 of 1935. | Dinanath Madhok. | Preferential distribution. |

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay, this 8th day of July, 1937.

Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

R. S. BILIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
(5805)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BAI BANUBAI PIROJSHAH BHANDARA, Bombay Parsi Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. SHANTILAL VITHALJEE.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Fort Chambers, at the Junction of Dean Lane and Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground of Perpetual Fazendari Tenure, the Fazendar whereof is the Dady Seth Charity Trust with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dady Seth Agiari Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 246, New No. 1806, Old Survey No. 257, New Survey No. 216, Cadastral Survey No. 1939 of Bhuleshwar Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3936 and Street, No. 105 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Chhagandas Nagardas, on or towards the West by the house of Rattansey Kanji, on or towards the North by the Dady Seth Agiary Street, and on or towards the South by a Sweeper's lane and which said premises were formerly occupied by and are now occupied by the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1937.

THAKORDAS & MADGAVKAR,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
5799.

## Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

The strip of land including the embankment of the 48" Vehar Pipe line between the G. I. P. Railway near Kurla and the Old Agra Road being private land of the Bombay Municipality) will be closed to public traffic for 24 hours from 10 A.M. (B.T.) on FRIDAY, the 16th to 10 A.M. (B.T.) on SATURDAY, the 7th July, 1937.

Persons using the aforesaid land during that period without permission from the Bombay Municipality will be prosecuted for trespass.

W. A. NIVEN,
Hydraulic Engineer.
Bombay 7th July, 937
5791.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DR. SAYED ABDUL KADIR EL-EDROOS, KARIMABIBI, widow of Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy and FATMABIBI, wife of Dr. Syed Abdul Kadir El-Edroos, Trustees under the Deed of Wakf, dated 12th March, 1904, have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Charni Road, Sandhurst Road, East Estate, Plot No. 35 of the City Improvement Trust, admeasuring 804 square yards and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 7392 part and Cadastral Survey No. 1289 of Girgaum Division and bearing Municipal D Ward No. 1786 (3) and Street Nos. 100 and 110 and bounded on the East by Charni Road, on or towards the West by Plot Nos. 34 and 36 on or towards the North partly by Plot No. 33A and partly by Plot No. 33B and on or towards the South by Plot No. 37.

Dated this 9th day of July, 1937.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchasers Attorneys.
5807.

## Public Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. FRANK LAZARUS, proprietor of Messrs Mathews & Co., carrying on business as Cutlers, Grinders, Electro-Platers, Sharpeners, etc., at Meadows Street, Bombay, has sold his business together with the Goodwill thereof to Messrs. E. MICMOR & CO., of Bombay, as from the 10th June, 1937.

All claims arising in respect of goods, etc. supplied or services rendered to Messrs. Mathews and Co., upto and including the 10th day of June 1937 will be met and discharges by Mr Frank Lazarus and he will be solely responsible for the due payment of all moneys claimed in regard thereto.

Messrs. E. MICMOR & CO., are continuing this business at the same old address and they trust that all the old patrons will extend to them the same patronage and custom as hitherto.
5806.

NOTICE.

HIGH COURT.

IN INSOLVENCY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 333 OF 1932.

In the matter of NOMANBHOY AHMEDALLY, TYABJI AHMEDALLY, ZENULBHOY AHMEDALLY and MAHOMEDBHOY AHMEDALLY ... Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Creditors of the Insolvents abovenamed that our clients Messrs. ABDULLABHAI JIWAJI and ABDULALLY TAJBHAI, the Trustees appointed herein for carrying out the Composition Scheme under the Order of the Court, dated 5th November, 1935, will apply to this Hon'ble Court on TUESDAY, the 20th day of July, 1937, for an Order that our said clients be authorised to pay out of the assets herein saved by their efforts and which are therefore available for re-distribution to the Creditors the sum of Rs. 831-10-0 being their costs of carrying out of the said Order and also for the costs of this Application and further distribution.

Those Creditors of the Insolvents who have to urge anything in the matter are requested to attend the Insolvency Court on the said date to urge their objections if any.

Dated this 8th day of July, 1937.

KHUNDERAO LAUD & CO.,
Insolvents' Attorneys.
5798.


## N. Y. K LINE

**Passage Rates from Bombay.**

| | | SINGLE Cabin £ | SINGLE T'st £ | RETURN Cabin £ | RETURN T'st £ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colombo | | 7-0 | 5-0 | 12-12 | 9-0 |
| Singapore | | 19-0 | 12-0 | 30-0 | 18-0 |
| Hongkong | | 26-0 | 17-0 | 46-16 | 30-0 |
| Shanghai | | 30-0 | 19-0 | 50-0 | 30-0 |
| Kobe | | 35-0 | 22-0 | 50-0 | 30-0 |
| Yokohama | | 36-0 | 23-0 | 50-0 | 30-0 |

Reduced Through Rates to San Francisco Los Angeles, Vancouver and Seattle on application

Revised Passage Rates from Colombo

| | | London £ | M'Seilles £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | A | 69-0 | 64-0 |
| | B | 66-0 | 61-0 |
| | C | 54-0 | 49-0 |
| | D | 49-0 | 44-0 |
| 2nd | A | 44-0 | 40-0 |
| | B | 34-0 | 30-0 |
| | C | 31-0 | 27-0 |

Reduced 3rd class Students Rates from Colombo to Europe on application.

For particulars of passage and sailings etc., please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Lloyds Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 22041 Telegrams: 'YUSEN'

## LEPROSY and LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and however long-standing cured absolutely in four weeks Success guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMALA WORKS (B. C.), PANCHPOTA, (Bengal)


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## Auction Sales.

**BENNETT & Co.**

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE IN THE VILLAGE OF HARIALI, TALUKA SOUTH SALSETTE, ZILLA THANA.

Under instructions from Ebrahim Goolamhussein Currimbhoy, esq., one of the Liquidators of the Currimbhoy Woollen and Silk Mills Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNET & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 22nd July, 1937, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of partly Khoti and partly Inam land with buildings situate in the village of Hariali, Taluka South Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring about 72,559 square yards and bounded on the East partly by G. I. P. Railway and partly by the Kanjur Village on the West by Agra Road, on the North by the boundary of Kanguri village and on the South by the property of the Vendors.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of partly Khoti and partly Inam land situate in the Village of Hariali, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring about 1,18,871 square yards and bounded on the East partly by Agra Road and partly by the property of Mr. Kaloo, on the West by Pawai Road, on the North by a passage and Government quarry and the property of Mr. Jayakar and on the South partly by the property of Sumantrao Anantrao and partly by the property of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.


**FOR OUR SOUTH INDIAN PATRONS**

A Tamil Talkie Super which scored a huge success in the South

**RAJABHAKTI**

on 11th JULY AT 10 A.M.

**KOHINOOR CINEMA**
(DADAR)

**MINERVA**

TALKIES: LAMINGTON ROAD

Showing this week
New Theatres Ltd.'s
great Screen Epic

**"RAJRANI MIRA"**

Starring

Mrs. DURGA KHOTE,
PRITHWIRAJ,
RATANBAI,—
Director: DEVKI BOSE.

Daily at 5-30; 8; 10-30 p.m.

Matinee at 3 p.m. on Sat., Sun. & Holidays

"Sawai Sood" a new drama by Mr. N. R. Abhyankar will soon be staged.

Under the Patronage of
HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA
Gaekwar of Baroda

**GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI**

AT

**BALIWALA GRAND THEATRE**

SUNDAY, the 11th July
AT 3-30 p.m.

**EKACH PYALA**

Booking at the Theatre
Daily from 8 to 11 a.m.
and
5 to 8 p.m.
Plans open at the Theatre.


# World Of Sport: Home And Abroad

## Donald Budge's Unique Success At Wimbledon

(By: "LOOKER-ON")

The United States of America has every reason to be proud of Donald Budge whose wonderful achievements at Wimbledon last week have eclipsed—for the time being, at any rate—even the magnificent performances of her greatest Tennis player, W. T. Tilden. For a young player of 21 years of age, to win one world title is a great feat in itself. But Donald Budge has surpassed the record of every player of his own sex since the first days of Wimbledon by claiming its triple crown.

The only player who had earned this distinction before was a woman, Suzanne Lenglem of France. She did this thrice in a period of seven years. But she was really a phenomenon in the world of women's tennis. It is indeed a matter of serious speculation whether any other player would be able to attain her glorious standard and record in the future.

**UNIQUE DISTINCTION**

It may be that Budge had a much easier task than his predecessors had to face, the opposition being much stronger before than the field of to-day. But that does not lessen the glory of his unique distinction in any way. The fact that he conquered F. J. Perry, the reigning sovereign of Wimbledon twice last year and that he did not lose a single set in his fight for the Singles title, clearly shows that he is a player of the super-excellent type and there is no doubt that with the advance of years he will prove to the world that he is no less a genius than his master Bill Tildon.

**U. S. A.'S SUPREMACY**

Budge has to thank Gene Mako and Alice Marble, his compatriots for their able support in the Double's events. The United States may now rest content with her Davis Cup prospects, with a world-beater in the Vanguard and Mako and Parker bringing off the rear, it looks almost certain that the famous Cup will return to U. S. A. after a lapse of eleven years.

**WIGHTMAN CUP**

mistic about the Wightman Cup of which she has been the holder for the last six years. Her representatives have not fared so well in the women's events. Both her top-rankers, Alice Marble and Helen Jacobs, the holder of the Women's Singles title at Wimbledon, went down before the final round. As the Wigthman Cup will be played at Forest Hills this year, and England will be without the services of Dorothy Round who made a splendid recovery to win the Women's Crown back again, the American players may regain their form and confidence while at home and retain the trophy.

**GERMAN DISAPPOINTMENT**

Everybody will sympathise with G. Von Gramm on his failure to win the championship although he reached the ultimate stage for the third year in succession. It is now apparent that he cannot produce his Continental form at the lawn Courts of Wimbledon. Similarly H. Henkel who won the French Championships recently, submitted to Fred Parker, U. S. A.'s No. 2. In Doubles too, this pair acknowledged defeat at the hands of the American combination, Budge and Mako. Fran Sperling was eliminated likewise by.

**TABLES TURNED**

Last year England captured four events and this season she had to be content with the Women's Singles only—the championship she missed last year. In addition she had two runners-up positions. Pat Hughes and Raymond Tackey who held the Doubles title last year, took up second places, while Mrs. M. R. King and Mrs. J. B. Pittman, on the failure of Miss Kay Stammers and Miss Freda James the holders of the Women's Doubles Crown succeeded in reaching the final stage.

The failure of Anita Lizana, the Chilean Star, who had created a most favourable impression in England caused a good deal of disappointment among her numerous admirers. On the other hand Mlle. Jedrzejowska, the Polish Champion, enhanced her reputation considerably by entering the final round of the tournament.

The confusion in the Boxing World has now become worse than confounded. Last month a match was arranged between James Braddock, the then heavyweight champion of the world, and Max Schmelling, an ex-champion, to be held at New York. But it had to be abandoned as Braddock refused to fight the German on the ground of the latters' nationality. He had however no objection to measure strength with a Negro Boxer, Joe Louis, to whom he succumbed at Chicago as all the world knows. Louis was, in consequence declared the Heavy-Weight Champion of the world.

But objections were raised from various quarters about Louis' title to it. Britain and Germany, among others refused to recognise it. Although Schmelling had agreed to fight the winner of the Braddock-Louis contest, a match was arranged between him and Tommy Farr, the British champion. London was fixed as the venue for this bout. And the British Boxing Board of Control went to the length of declaring it as a championship bout.

Meanwhile, Louis was not left in the cold. Several offers were made to him. It was almost settled that he would fight either Jack Doyle, Ben Foord or Len Harvey at Wembly in August.

**FARR FOLLOWS LOUIS**

Farr found the offers from America much more tempting than he had accepted for the fight against Schmelling. So he promptly repudiated the latter and has now signed a contract for an engagement with Louis at the White City on August 26.

It is really unfortunate that Schmelling should be deprived of his chance to regain the world title for no fault of his own. Within the space of one month he has lost two definite engagements which might have seen him creating a precedent in the history of boxing. For no boxer has been able so far to regain the world championship once he lost it.

It appears the prejudice which Germany showed against Jew Sportsmen during the last Olympic Games is now having its repercussions in the outside world. It remains to be seen whether the British and New York Boxing Associations will recognise the Louis-Farr fight as a championship bout.

**BADMINTON TO BE ORGANISED**

For some time past there have been talks of inaugurating a Provincial Badminton Association and a Provincial Championship Tournament in Bombay. Things have advanced sufficiently for me to state that these will be an accomplished fact within the next few days.

There was a move to place them under the wings of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Associations. But I am reliably informed the B. P. O. A. are not anxious to take up games which do not fall under the category of Olympic Games.

To my mind, an independent body like the W. I. F. A., B. P. H. A. of the B. P. L. T. A. would be the best medium for fostering and controlling it. I hope that when the representatives of the various gymkhanas and clubs meet next week they would decide to form such an Association. It will not be difficult then to start a Tournament of the kind the promoters have in mind.

## Cotton Wins Championship

### Rain Renders Conditions Terrible

(SPECIAL CABLE)

CARNOUSTIE, July 9.

**Cotton won the British Open Golf Championship.**

With aggregate of 290 Cotton is the almost certain winner of the British Open Golf Championship.

It was raining and the conditions were terrible.

Henry Cotton with a score 290 gained a brilliant victory for Britain with wonderful insistent scores of 74,72,73, 71, over a course of over 7,000 yards.

To-days' rounds were amazing considering the ghastly conditions, which threatened to cause the abandonment of the round. Cotton knowing that none will be able to catch his total had to wait anxiously before it was decided not to cancel the round.

Second was Reginald Whitecombe with 292.

Aggregate scores:—
Reginald Whitecombe 76|292.
Padgham 76|298.
Cox 73|305.
Busson 76|306.
Edward Whitecombe 77|310.
Revolta 76|311.
Cruikshank 85|314.
Horton Smith 72/299.
Guldahl 77/300
Snead 76/300
Havers 76/304
Adams 76/304
McMinn 81/314
Cotton 71|290.
Nelson 74|296.
Dudley 75|297.
Shute 80/302
Locke 79|304.
Hagen 81|309.
Dailley 79|311.
Mclean 79|312.
Charles Whitcombe 76|294.
Charles Lacey 77|298.
Arthur Lacey 75|298.
Branch 81|301.
Alliss 77|303.
Picard 80/303
Rees 79|305.
Dallemagne 77|309.
King 82|310.
Boomer 83|311.

### *Eton Meets Harrow*

In two-day match between Eton and Harrow, which commenced at Lord's to-day the following are the closing scores:—

Harrow 118 (Bannister 6 for 32, Eton 131 for five (J.P. Mann 51 (not out.)—Reuter's Special.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

### Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 885 kc/s.

8-30 a.m. A Sarangi recital, a VUB Artist. 8-40 Talk (Marathi) "Saints of India" Tukaram, by D. G. Vaidya. 8-55 Light classical music, Basheer Khan.

12 Noon Indian recorded music. 1 p.m. Available market rates and announcements. "Saturday Selections."

5-30 p.m. The VUB Indian Orchestra. 6 The news in Marathi. 6-5 An Afghan March Gat. 6-15 Talk (Marathi) "On the Battle-Field" the 3rd Battle of Panipat, by Sumati Paigaonkar. 6-30 To the Bhumijan, a programme arranged for the villager. 7-30 Light music, Vazirbai of Poona, with Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 8-30 Commercial news and the news in Hindi. 9 Talk (English) "The Week in Sport" Raddy. 9-15 The News. 9-30 Variety Concert, Antsher Lobo, Hawaiian, Guitar. The VUB Ensemble. Leader: Dominic Pereira.

### Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

7 a.m. Sur Bahar solo by H. H. Chughtai. 7-10 Prof. V N. Patwardhan of Poona, Principal, Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, classical and light music. 7-40 Sitar & Sarangi. 7-50 B. S. Rawat "Jigar ki ag ne har ek uzv-i-tan jala dala, Isi poshida chingarine sab khirman jala dala" Arzu. "Aram ke the sathi kia kia jab waqt para to koi nahin. Sab dost hain apne matlab ke duniya men kisi ka koi nahin" Arzu. 8-5 Anwar Bai of Amritsar, light music. 8-40 1st News (Hindustani). 8-50 1st News (English).

6-30 p.m. AIR Orchestra, Marwa. 6-40 Prof. V. N. Patwardhan of Poona, classical and light music. 7-5 Sarangi solo. 7-10 Anwar Bai of Amritsar, light music. 7-30 Talk (Hindustani) "Famous Romances" No. 1, Heer and Ranjha, by Chiragh Hasan Hasrat. 7-45 "For Villagers Only" (Time signal and Delhi market rates at 8 p.m.) 8-30 AIR Orchestra. 8-45 Play (Hindustani) "Mem-se-Shadi" by Sikandar Khan, performed by Air Artists. 9-15 2nd News and Weather report (Hindustani). 9-30 2nd news and weather report (English). 9-45 Talk (English) "Talkers of their Times" No. 2, Joseph Addison, by E. F. Hart. 10 Prof. V. N. Patwardhan of Poona classical and light music 10-25 Anwar Bai of Amritsar, light music.

### *DAVIS CUP EUROPEAN ZONE FINAL*

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, July 9.

In Davis Cup European Zone Final, Henkel (Germany) beat Hecht (Czechoslovakia) 6-1, 7-5, 7-5.

Voncramm (Germany) beat Menzel 3-6, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

### *Wilde Replaces Hughes*

LONDON, July 9.

Hughes has withdrawn from the Davis Cup on Doctor's orders. Wilde replaces him.—Reuter Special.


# OUR CIRCUS COMPETITION

## WILL BE PUBLISHED IN SUNDAY CHRONICLE TO-MORROW

## *LOOK OUT FOR THE*

## 18 CIRCUS ANIMALS 18

## ENTRY FEE 8 ANNAS ONLY

*Our London Sports Letter*

# Reflections On England-New Zealand First Test And Wimbledon Tennis

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, June 30.
(By Air Mail).

Royal interest in British sport, now nearing its summer zenith, was exemplified on Monday, June 28, when the King visited Lord's and Queen Mary went to Wimbledon. The King arrived at Lord's after the tea interval, and closely followed New Zealand's fight to save the follow-on in the first Test against England. When New Zealand had achieved their objective, both teams lined up in front of the pavilion and were presented to his Majesty, who shook hands with all the players and congratulated Moloney and Roberts, whose century partnership rescued their side from a dangerous position. It was Queen Mary's second visit to the Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Championships meeting. She arrived at 2-55 and was greeted with a burst of cheering as she took her seat in the Royal Box, just after the finish of the match on the centre court between Mme. Mathieu and Mrs. King. Her Majesty remained watching the play for nearly three hours.

Almost from the first ball bowled in the Lord's Test match on Saturday June 26, the game looked a draw, and a draw it proved to be. From England's point of view it was a most unsatisfactory draw. In her first innings, England showed a woeful lack of enterprise, and threw it up boldly by the manner in which she treated the New Zealand bowling in the second innings. That partnership between Hardstaff and Barnett, on the last day of the match realised 104 runs in just over three-quarters of an hour, was the brightest thing seen at Lords for some time. The pity of it was that it set all the followers of the game in this country thinking that England could have done exactly the same thing on the opening day, when the Test opened under most auspicious condition,—fine weather and no bad light in addition of winning the toss on a batsman's wicket. But England preferred to potter about for runs and lost valuable time.

Then when England had set New Zealand 356 to win and had got three of their men out for only 15 runs, the English bowling failed to press home its advantage, when it should have run through the New Zealand team. It was, of course, a handicap to have to do without Hammond through his injury, but someone seems to have overlooked that Barnett once got Bradman's wicket in the last Australian tour, and he occasionally gets good wickets for Gloucestershire. He might well have had to turn to try to break up those two stubborn partnerships which saved the game for New Zealand.

Now sports critics are busy trying to enumerate the lessons of the first Test which England failed to win. These lessons were very evident long before the match was over. The outstanding point is that England have got to discover a new battery of bowlers before the Australians of 1938 arrive, and the sooner England set about doing it the better. Against even a moderate batting side like New Zealand-England was unable to force home her advantage when she had the game well within her grasp, and all because her supposed shock bowlers were not shock bowlers at all. Of Grover, it can be said that he was good in patches, though he soon lost his pace. But Voce, bowling over the wicket all day, seemed to have lost every bit of his snap. Another of the old school who will have to do something very big before he can justify his selection for another Test Match—even another against New Zealand—is Verity. In three-day matches England wants not only bowlers who can keep the runs down but bowlers who can get wickets. And on this occasion Verity did not even keep the runs down.

But for all the shortcomings of the English bowling let nothing detract from the excellence of the stand by Moloney and Roberts which saved the follow-on on Monday (second day of the game), and with it, the game as well. Theirs was a plucky stand, and they defied practically every bowler England could put against them. That eighth wicket partnership was the turning point in the match. Let us hope that Kenneth Farnes will be available for the next Test, which starts at Manchester on July 24, for England wants different shock bowlers. It might also be a matter for consideration as to whether James Langridge could not adequately do the bowling of Verity and strengthen the batting at the same time. There is a general feeling that for the Manchester Test the following may take the field for England: Barnett, Hutton, Paynter, Hammond, Leyland, Hardstaff, James Langridge, Robins, C. R. Maxwell, Voce and Jim Smith or K. Farnes.

Though it was a Test Match between England and New Zealand, on the first day there were at least 500 Indians in that vast crowd of 18,000 who paid 2 shillings at the turnstile. Indian women were in their picturesque gold-embroidered sarees as they were at Lord's and Oval to cheer their countrymen in the two Test Matches of that season.

ENGLISH WOMEN WIN SECOND TEST

When the men thus fought for cricket honours on the Lord's, women cricketers of England and Australia shared similar fight at Blackpool in the second 'Test' match between England and Australia. The second 'Test' began at Blackpool on Saturday and 5,000 spectators watched the game. Eighty per cent. of the spectators were men, who went "to see if women bowled lobs". They returned home flabbergasted as the fielding and throwing in to the wicket was as good as those of men at Lord's. England did not do as well as was expected. English women were all out for 222, a score which was not at all respectable considering the batting strength of the Australian women. The Australian lost 2 wickets on Saturday and when the stumps were drawn the Australian total reached 108. Saturday's game will be remembered for the splendid wicket-keeping of the Australian. Miss Wegemund. She was in grand form. She stumped three and conceded only 2 byes all day. On England's side, Miss Maclagan gave a wonderful display of batsmanship. She started slowly, went steadily on to her century. She passed the 100 and is thus the only person to score centuries in Test cricket in this country and Australia. Her square cuts drew applause and her straight driving was perfectly placed. But, alas, ever watchful Miss Wegemund behind the stumps, snapped her when she reached 115. It was a magnificent piece of work behind the wicket.

MISS F. ANTONIO THE AUSTRALIAN WOMAN "BRADMAN"

On Monday there was drizzling rain, which made the ball damp and hampered the English bowling against Australia. Miss Philip Antonio, the Australian woman "Bradman" was again unfortunate. She scored only 10 when she was taken behind wicket by Miss Snowball, off Miss Prichard. Miss K. Smith was another unfortunate batsman, who when well set for a century, was run out at 63. However, Miss George gave a good account of herself remaining unbeaten with 62. The Australian women finished with a lead of 80 runs over England and the home side had lost 1 wicket for 90 runs when the stumps were drawn in the second days play. But just as Lord's provided an exciting and thrilling entertainment on Tuesday, the game at Blackpool was most exciting and equally thrilling on the last day. Everyone anticipated an easy victory for Australia. However, splendid bowling by the captain, Miss Hide, enabled England to win the match.

After being 80 behind on the first innings England set the tourists to get 151 to win in two hours and 45 minutes. They lost Antonio, one of their star bats, early, and then Miss P. Holme, and Miss H. Pritchard made a second-wicket stand of 60 which looked like deciding the game. Great bowling by Hide and Whelan, however, checked the Australians' progress and the only other "batsman" to offer resistance was Miss George. But she was unable to prevent the collapse, and England won with 22 minutes to spare. Miss Hide claimed five wickets for 20 runs in 12.1 over.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS.

Cold wind swept across the Wimbledon courts on Tuesday afternoon (June 29) but the sun was shining brightly after a brisk shower, which ended just in time for the play to begin. The most pathetic figure there was Senorita Anita Lizana, the little Chilian, after her defeat by Mme. Mathieu, of France. The Senorita has spent a year in England, studying and practising for her great ambition—to win the Wimbledon Championship. The entire nation of Chili contributed to her effort. Having lost gallantly, she left the court and ran to her dressing room, crying pitifully. Towards the end she looked very downcast, but kept back the tears until it was all over

Play began rather disappointingly for English hopes Miss Peggy Scriven, in the Centre Court, dropped the first set to Miss Jedrzejowska,—the Umpire called her 'Yedroska.' Relying entirely upon a single weapon—the forehand drive, which is not a sufficient battery for a centre court match Miss Scriven had plenty of punch, rather too much, in fact, for she hit many balls out of court.—The Polish girl called a punch in both fists. She won the first set without having to leave the baseline. Taking the first five games, she netted three balls to concede the sixth, but won on her service for the next game 6—1 The second set was a replica of the first. Miss Scriven's backhand returns were no more than defensive strokes. She ran round the ball to get in her forehand drives but they were lacking in accuracy, and her play allowed the Polish girl plenty of time to put over winning returns. Jed took an early lead and went on to 5—1 and had a match in the next game. Miss Jedrzejowska took a love game to win very easily 6—1, 6—2.

MISS D. ROUND'S GLORIOUS EXHIBITION.

A glorious exhibition by Miss Dorothy Round in beating Miss Helen Jacobs, the American holder of the Women's Singles Title, was another highlights in a day pulsating with incidents in the tennis championships at Wimbledon. We never wish to see better lawn tennis than that of Miss Round. Those backhand returns that flashed over the net with a nairline margin and those crisp volleys were almost in themselves enough to bring the American girl to her knees. She went out by 6—4, 6—2. Miss Round was supremely mistress of herself in the crisis She used all her wit to lure her opponent into playing on to her backhand, and the set was over almost before we realised it. Miss Round came up for the second set with determination to have things her own way. She made mistakes on her forehand, it is true; but her backhand was a perfect stroke—straight down Miss Jacob's lines every time. She slammed down the ball like a Borotra. Miss Jacobs, feeling her crown wobbling on her head brought out her last card. The American girl began to bring the ball down like a cannon ball. To the delight of the English spectators and to Miss Jacob's amazement, Miss Round crashed it back. And so the Queen of Wimbledon retired, gracious in her hour of darkness as she ever has been while success has been hers

Grace and power, that is Miss Alice Marble. No body in the World is so difficult to beat as Mrs. Sperling, nobody more consistent with hard driving, nobody so untiring. But Miss Marble by 7—5, 2—6, 6—3 beat the Danish girl who was thought by so many to have the chance of winning the championships at Wimbledon this year. The tall graceful American girl looked very fresh and athletic in her shorts and white peaked cap. The way Miss Marble clouted the ball must make every American child thankful that she is not a schoolmistress. She was perfect in the final set.

Football

# KEEN COMPETITION FOR ROVERS CUP

## Mahomedan Sporting Likely To Figure With Many Other Notable Teams

BOMBAY, Friday.

With the late entry of the Devons, into the Rovers Cup Football Tournament, and with the almost certain entry of the Mahomedan Sporting, Bombay's forthcoming football festival will find about twenty-six teams from all over India competing for the trophy. There has been very great interest manifested in this tournament even among those clubs and regiments which have found it impossible for various reasons to enter. And incidentally, the benefit of the newly-established All-India Football Federation has already made itself felt, because as the result of co-operation between the different co-members of this Federation it has been found that a certain Quetta Club which sent in an entry for the Rovers Cup was not affiliated to any recognised football association, and could not therefore be accepted as a contestant. Yet this particular team actually asked for an advance in hard cash from the W. I. F.A. to pay railway expenses to Bombay!

JUNIOR ROVER'S CUP

Another very popular Bombay tournament this year will be the Junior Rovers which will be played at Parel. Run on almost identical lines as the main Rovers tournament, this is proving equally as popular among teams at the north end of the island, and this year it is planned to run a running competition among the players on the same lines as the Leslie Cup contest on the Cooperage during the Rovers.

EXHIBITION MATCHES.

Before these two Rovers tournaments begin, however, there will be a most interesting innovation this year in connection with the Harwood League. It is proposed to stage two special exhibition matches when the League is finished between the winners of the first division and the second division. One of these games will be played on the Cooperage, and the other on the regular second division ground at Parel, and it is absolutely certain that each game will prove a splendid attraction, especially as it is practically certain that the rival teams will be the Cheshires from the first division and Texaco from the second.

In the actual leagues themselves, the main interest is centred in the runners-up. At the moment it almost looks as though the 3rd Field Brigade from Kirkee will hold this position for the third year in succession, although Bombay City are giving them a hard fight for it.

# R. A. COLABA BEAT BOMBAY GYMKHANA

## Solitary Goal In Second Half

BOMBAY, Friday.

**By scoring a solitary in the 13th minute after the resumption of play, through Collett, Royal Artillery, Colaba, beat Bombay Gymkhana this evening in the first division of Harwood Football League.**

The score was hardly a correct index of the play for the Gunners were pressing throughout and missed many sitters with open goal in front. For this the Gunners should blame their forwards for their hasty work and also for their over-eagerness to score when concentrated play was advisable and if followed, would have rewarded their efforts of goal-getting and they would surely have left the field winners by four clear goals.

Wilkins under the Gymkhana cross-bar was also responsible for effecting some beautiful saves. This cannot be said of Dryden, the R. A. custodian, for he nearly let his side down on two occasions, when a couple of feeble shots were kicked in luckily the ball touched his fingers and glanced off. On the second occasion he mistimed the flight of the ball and was out of his charge but luckily one of the defenders saved the goal.

R. A. DOMINATES

In either halves the R. A. 1 minated the exchanges and crossed over with a blank board.

In the 13th minute after resumption, R. A. were awarded a free kick, for Gowans, Gymkhana's right-back, handled the ball outside the penalty area. From the resultant free kick, Collett, R. A.'s centre-forward, headed in the all-important goal. From now onwards R. A. pressed but without further score.

THE RESULT

R. A. COLABA ..... 1 goal
BOMBAY GYMKHANA . Nil

THE TEAMS

R. A. COLABA:—Dryden; Turner and Brack, Galliers, Collins and Perry; Rourke, McDermott, Collett, Morgan and Wilson.

BOMBAY GYM.:—Wilkens: Gowans and Collin: Marsden, Munro and Stilliard; Caplen, Kirsey, Squire, Schultz and Love.

REFEREE:—Capt. Lee.

*To-day's Match*

Bombay City v. Bombay United, at 5-50 p.m.

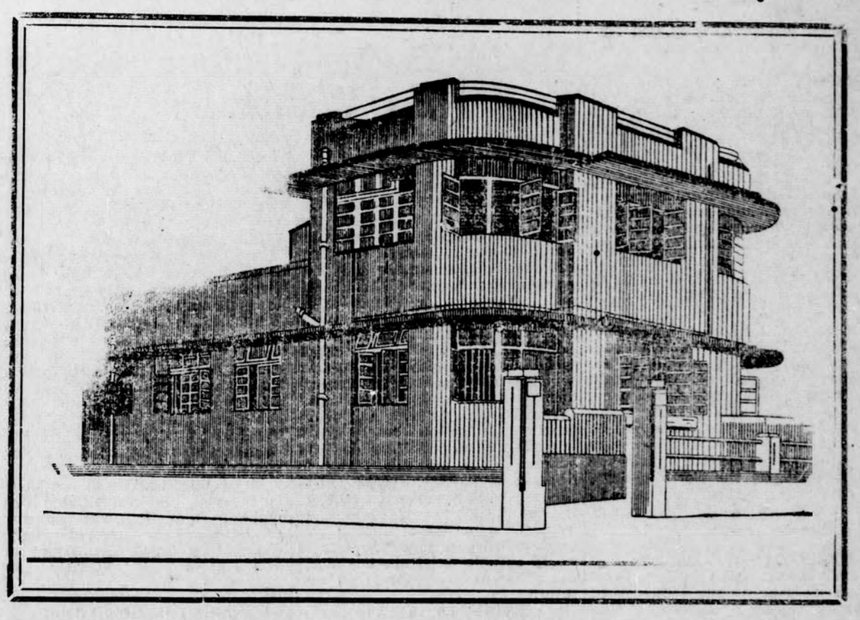
*Judgment Reserved In "Siyasat" Appeal*

LAHORE: July 9.

Mr. Justice Kemp of the Lahore High Court has reserved orders on the petition of Maulana Syed Habib, proprietor of the "Siyasat" praying for a temporary injunction staying the operation of the executive order passed last month forfeiting the paper's security of Rs. 4,000.

The Government opposed the petition on the ground that no injunction could be granted in the circumstances of the case.—A.P.


CONSTRUCT IN CONCRETE FOR FIRE SAFETY, DURABILITY AND ECONOMY.



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Provide practically all the Cement used in India.
B.C.2.

The GUARDIAN of INDIA
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: MADRAS).
Commenced Business on: 3rd OCTOBER, 1934
First Policy was issued on: 3rd NOVEMBER, 1934

| CAPITAL | | BUSINESS | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Authorised: | Rs. 5,00,000 | Business secured upto 31-12-1936 More than | Rs. 92 lakhs. |
| Subscribed: | Rs. 4,50,000 | | |
| Paid-up | Rs. 1,45,875 | Business completed | Rs. 70 lakhs. |

A UNIQUE RECORD IN THE WHOLE OF INDIA

The Company invites applications from respectable gentleman with good experience in the Insurance line for the following appointments:

(a) An Organizer for the Bombay City
(b) An Organizer for Poona.
(c) District Organizers for every District in the whole of the Bombay Presidency.

The appointments carry a fixed monthly salary in addition to liberal commission terms. The fact that the Company's work during the first two years constitute a unique record in the whole of India and exceptionally good facilities are provided by the Company to its workers should make the arrangements for representation of the Company a really attractive proposition to good workers.

Full particulars regarding the terms and conditions applying to these appointments can be had on application to the Company's Office at.

"PATEL BUILDINGS" Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BRAND'S
ESSENCE OF CHICKEN

In cases of serious illness Brand's is the most beneficient reviver of strength.
Typhoid, Enteric Tubercular Pneumonia, Childbirth, Malaria, Anaemia.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND—CONTAINS NO PRESERVATIVES

German Scientists and manufacturing chemists who have been endeavouring their very best to produce a Rejuvenating Tonic have at last succeeded in putting in the market

SEX-OL (For Permanent Sex-Health)

which is an ideal nerve builder, increases appetite, puts on weight and brings you back to that ROSY YOUTH which you have lost. Remember W. Rihrs' SEX-OL is the only remedy which rejuvenates the body from within and also removes all malformations and discrepancies by strengthening the nerve tissues. No external applications are needed. One full course of SEX-OL will make you a perfect He-Man
at all Chemists
PRICES; 10 Pills Re. 1/-; 40 pills Rs. 3/6; 85 pills Rs. 5 8. *Postage extra*
*Sole Agents:*—LAXMIDAS DAHYABHAI & Co., 6, Princess Street, Bombay
Stokists:—DHARAMDAS MEDICAL STORES, Navsari.

# City & Suburbs

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-Day

Hindu: Ashad, Shud 2, 1993
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Avval 1, 1356
Parsi: Behman 8, 1306
Hightide: 0-55; 13-34
Lowtide: 6-5?; 19-52
Sunrise: 6h. 8m.
Sunset: 7h. 20m.

S. S. 'Naldera' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

### Sunday, July 11.

Public meeting to condemn Palestine Report: Jinnah Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. S. A. Brelvi to preside.

'G' WARD D. C. C.

Members of the Committee will go round from Committee's office on Sunday the 11th instant, at 8 a.m. enrolling members in the Dadar locality.

HIND SANGITOTTOJAK MANDAL

There will be a concert of vocal music and dance by the popular artiste Bai Menakabai of Belgaum to-day (Saturday), at 9-30 p.m. at Laxmi Baug, Girgaum.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

Harindranath Chattopadhyaya will give a public recital of his new composition and poems to-day (Saturday), at 6 p.m. (S.T.) in the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, Choupatty.

BOMBAY MATHEMATICAL COLLOQUIUM

The Annual General Meeting of the Colloquium will be held to-day (Saturday), in the Royal Institute of Science (Room No. 11) at 4 p.m.

After the work of the Annual General Meeting is over, the Matriculation Paper in Mathematics for April, 1936, will be discussed.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a Grand Musical Entertainment by Sethurama Iyer of Thirthara Pundi (Flute) Ramanathan of Rajamadom (Harmonium) and Master Meenakshi Sundaram of Pudukottah (Mridangam) on Sunday the 11th inst. at 4-25 p.m. (S.T.) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, Matunga, G.I.P.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Voluntary Social Workers' Training Class will meet to-day (Saturday), at Wilson College, Chowpatti, in the Junior B.A. Class (No III 10), when Mrs. A. W. Maclean will deliver two lectures, one on "Equipment of a Social Worker" from 5 to 6 p.m. and the other on "Observation Notes on Visits to Institutions" from 6-15 to 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)

CHILDREN'S MEETINGS

From Sunday, (11th instant), meetings of boys and girls will be held regularly every week, under the auspices of Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, for stories, games and other very interesting programme, at Sharda Mandir, 1st Road, Khar, from 8 a.m. to 9-30 a.m.

## AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EXCELSIOR—"The Great Barrier" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Love is News" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Jagirdar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Annie Laurie" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Dark Journey" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Night Must Fall" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Love of a Slave" Time as usual.
GLOBE—"Robinson Crusoe" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Raj Rani Mira" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The President" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Our Darling Daughters" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Frontiers of Freedom" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-45 p.m.
PLAZA—"Pratibha" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-15 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Jeevan Naiya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day and to-morrow at 2-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed Registered and Unregistered Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S. S. 'Kathiawar' via Madura and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Tuesday the 13th instant.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES

Swami Vishwananda of Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct the weekly public discourse at the Ashram on Sunday the 11th instant, at 9 a.m. (S.T.)

INDIAN DELEGATES FOR GLASGOW CONGRESS

Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Rishi sailed on Thursday by s.s. 'Conte Rosso' to attend the International Spiritualist Congress to be held in Glasgow in September, as delegates from India.

MORNING SHOW AT REGAL

The Management of the Regal have decided to hold morning shows at 10-30 a.m. on all Sundays and the M.G.M.'s grand musical "Rose Marie" with Jeanette Macdonald and Nelson Eddy will be exhibited on Sunday, the 11th instant.

PUBLIC LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Co-ordinating Council of Zarathoshti Religious Bodies, a public lecture will be delivered in Gujarati at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. by Ervad Khurshed S. Daboo, Principal Surat Parsi Orphanage on the "Conception of Repentance according to Zoroastrian Religion."

Sir H. P. Dastur will preside.

## TOWN DUTY ON OIL SEEDS

### Grain Merchants' Memorial To City Mayor

In the course of a memorial to the Mayor of Bombay on proposed Town Duty on oilseeds and vegetable oils, the Secretary of the Grain Merchants' Association states:—

The attention of my Committee has been drawn to a Press-Note wherein it is stated that the Law, Revenue and Procedure Sub-Committee of the Corporation has suggested the addition of two articles, viz: Oilseeds and vegetable oils—which should be subjected to town duty at the rate of 2 annas and 5 annas per cwt. respectively and requested the Corporation to move the Government for the amendment to the Schedule to the Act accordingly.

The vegetable oils are indispensable articles of food especially to the poor class of people and the oilseeds also are similarly made use of by them to a certain extent. My Committee therefore believe that these class of people will have to suffer most. Besides the prices and consumption of the said articles will be affected in such a manner that the prices will go up whereas the consumption will go down.

My Committee believe that most of the suburban people are dependent on this city for the supply of the vegetable oils to a large extent. The increased prices of these articles would naturally lead the suburban people to try to start small mills there with a view to escape the unnecessary burden of town duty on these articles with the result that the trade and industry of the city connected with oilseeds will be very adversely affected.

My Committee in the end, hope and trust that the Corporation will drop the proposal.

In case however the Corporation think of endorsing the proposal of the said Sub-Committee my Committee suggest inviting the commercial associations concerned and giving them an opportunity to express their views before the authorities concerned prior to any final decision is taken by them in this matter.

## CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA

### Net Profit For Half Year

The Net Profit of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the half-year ended 30th June 1937, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 5,52,525-5-1 brought forward from the last year's account amounts to Rs. 19,12,063-8-2 which the Directors have resolved to dispose of as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To pay an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax for the half-year ended 30th June, 1937 | Rs. 5,04,396-0-0 |
| To carry forward to next half-year's account | 14,07,667-8-2 |
| Total | Rs. 19,12,063-8-2 |

SWAMI RAMDAS IN BOMBAY

Sri Swami Ramdas of "Ananda shram", Ramnagar, Kanhangad (South India), has arrived in Bombay on a flying visit for two days.

On account of his very short stay in Bombay, it has been arranged that all devotees and admirers of Swami Ramdas, who are anxious to meet him can find him at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Bombay between the hours of 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. on Sunday 11th instant, when all will have the opportunity of listening to his blissful talk.

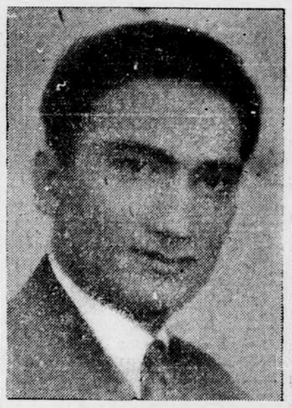
ELOCUTION COMPETITION FOR PARSI YOUTHS

An Elocution Competition for Parsi Youths of both sexes will be held on Sunday, the 18th inst. at the Capitol Theatre, opp. Bori Bunder, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.). Competitors must speak either in English or in Gujarati on any one of the following subjects:—(1) Parsi Youths—Their Past, Present and Future; (2) Modern Youths—Their Aims and Aspirations—Their Education and Environments; (3) The Age of Youths—Their Rights and Duties—Their Opportunities and Responsibilities; (4) Youth—the Asset of To-day—the Leader of To-morrow; (5) Youth—the Master of himself—But the servant of his Family, Community and Country; (6) The Need of the Hour—Parsi Youths' Conference; There is no entry fee and the Competition is open to all the Youths of the Parsi community. Each competitor will be given 10 minutes. The entries should reach the Hon. Secretary (Yusuf Building, 1st floor, Room No. 12A, opp. Flora Fountain, Fort, Bombay), on or before the 12th July 1937. Three cash prizes of Rs. 25, Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 will be given.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O. S. K. Steamer 'Borneo Maru' left Colombo on July 8 and is due to arrive in Bombay on July 12.

The N. Y. K. Steamer 'Tango Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 2nd July, and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th July.



MR. S. SIRAJUDDIN HASAN KADRI,

son of Mr. S. Mustafa Hasan Kadri, Ahmedabad, returned to India on Thursday after four years' study in Radio and Electrical Engineering and successfully taking the degree from Chicago University. He worked in the R. C. A. Institute and has extensively travelled in all the European countries making special study of Broadcasting, Television, etc.

Mr. Kadri has prepared a scheme for starting a Radio Corporation which will manufacture cheap but durable receiving sets with Indian material and labour suited to Indian conditions.

## BETRAYAL OF PALESTINE ARABS

### Protest Meeting In Jinnah Hall On Sunday

The Secretary, Bombay Congress Socialist Party, writes:—

Due to uncertainty of weather, the public meeting announced to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party at the Northbrook Gardens to condemn the Royal Commission's Report on Palestine will now be held at the Jinnah Hall, Congress House, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.). Mr Syed Abdulla Brelvi will preside and among the speakers are Mr M. C. Chagla, Mr Ashoka Mehta, Maulana Abdul Bari Saqui, Mr. Sorab Batliwala and Mr. G. K. Narayanswami.

## SARDAR VALLABHBHAI

### Arrives In Bombay To-day

Sardar Vallabhbhai is returning to Bombay from Wardha to-day. Messrs. K. F Nariman and B. G. Kher returned yesterday morning. Mr. B. G. Kher left for Pachora last night to attend the meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee and is due to return to Bombay on Monday.

## Suit Against Corporation

### Liability For Forged Debentures: Question Undecided

Mr. Justice Kania at the High Court decided an important issue in the suit filed by Vishvanath S. Nanoo and others claiming Rs. 11,000 from the Municipal Corporation and Bank of India Ltd., in respect of municipal debentures.

The plaintiffs stated that in 1929 they purchased the debentures in question which were made out so as to be payable to either of the plaintiffs or Y. V. Nene or order. Next year the debentures were entrusted to one Kelkar for the purpose of collecting the interest. Kelkar, in turn, handed them over to one Acharya who recovered the interest and paid it directly to the plaintiffs instead of to Kelkar. Acharya, however, did not return the debentures, representing that these were with his bankers who would return them in due course.

FORGERY

Some months later, Acharya returned to Kelkar four pieces of the debentures which, however, it was stated, were not the original ones. These were returned to the plaintiffs who never received the remaining debentures. Kelkar died in 1930. Two years later, when Acharya was arrested by the police on the charge of forgery, the plaintiffs discovered that Acharya had forged the signature of Nene on the debentures which later went into the possession of the Bank of India. The Bank renewed the debentures. Out of these renewed debentures, Acharya gave only four pieces to the plaintiffs, withdrawing the remaining ones.

Under these circumstances the plaintiffs filed the present suit.

JUDGMENT

In the course of his judgment, His Lordship observed that the Municipal Act applied to this case, and under Section 527 the suit must be filed within six months of the incident. But this condition was not fulfilled in the present suit which had been filed more than six months after the alleged forgery was committed.

His Lordship, therefore, dismissed the suit with costs.

## TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The last few years have seen amazing developments in buildings in the suburban areas. Today we have growing and attractively built new colonies in Bandra, Khar, Santa Cruz, Vile Parle, Andheri and Chembur. Their development has been so swift and sudden that it has outgrown the machinery of civic amenities. Government recognised the need to remedy this serious defect by giving these small township their own municipalities or kept them under the control of the District Local Board.

But though attention has been drawn repeatedly in the column to the inadequacy of services in the suburbs the authorities seem to pay very little attention to this matter.

Poor lighting, atrocious roads, inefficient arrangements for water supply, primitive, sanitary, arrangements and conditions which are ideal for the breeding of mosquitos seem to be rather a rule than the exception in most of our suburban areas.

The suburban authorities might bear in mind that the sole purpose and function of municipal administration is the protection of public health and the provision of a proper and efficient system of civic amenities.

Therefore, good care must be taken to provide at least efficient drainage and conservancy system, good roads, adequate lighting, plentiful and healthy water supply and a thoroughly equipped public health organisation.

VILLAGERS' PLIGHT

Nearly a month before Old Man Monsoon could send his torrential showers of rain most of the suburban villages down Vile Parle suffered from shortage of water which was the cause of serious attacks of disease. Now that these villages have received their fresh supply of water, yet another trouble has arisen which is causing a lot of inconvenience.

Many of these villages have no proper roads leading to the stations but only cart tracks which are now flooded with rain water. Sahar, for instance, a village about three miles from the Andheri Railway Station, is the one whose inhabitants who are employed in the city have to suffer untold inconvenience. These villagers are said to make their way daily to and fro in knee deep water which in many cases has proved dangerous to limb and life. The authorities concerned should arrange for the construction of a narrow road to this village after the monsoon. This would be spending money in a real public cause.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Barli Gorkhi, a woman who said she had come from Quetta, but was serving in Bombay was fined Rs. 10 by the First Class City Magistrate, Bandra for twisting a cat's neck and killing it.

It appears that the woman was seen throwing a cloth over a cat on the Hill Road at Bandra and then sitting on it, getting hold of the neck and twisting it till the cat was completely lifeless.

The woman's plea was that she could extract medicine out of animals.

"That death was caused by fracture of skull," was the verdict returned by the Bombay Coroner's Jury, at the inquest held on Matapkhan Sarfarajkhan (30), a coolie in a mill, who was alleged to have been assaulted with a stick and stones on June 25 at Parel Road, as a result of which he sustained serious injuries and was removed to K.E.M. Hospital, where he died the next day.

A rider was added by the Jury that on the evidence which they heard, they hold that the suspects Toothikhan Javarat Willikhan and Rendakhan Allamkhan were jointly responsible for the fatal injury and that, therefore, they ought to be prosecuted under Sec. 302 and 144 of the Indian Penal Code.

## AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Friday.

A husband who missed his wife nearly six months back, found her three days ago. Yesterday he went to her place and is alleged to have stabbed her in the abdomen and ran away.

Dharpadabai who is stated to have been living all the while with Gafoor, in the Sun Mill Lane, was admitted into the K.E.M. Hospital, with bowels protruding from the stomach and seriously wounded.

A woman, Gangabai Daulat by name, who is said to have accompanied and dragged the victim out of her retreat, and Laxman Shivram, the husband of the victim, were taken into custody by the Delisle Road police.

The accused were remanded at the Dadar Court till the 12th instant.

On charges of assaulting and robbing a man of some currency notes, Bashir Abdul Sattar, and Rawanak Mende were arrested by Byculla Police last night. They were placed before the Magistrate at Mazagaon to-day and were ordered to be enlarged on bail of Rs. 300 (Rs 100 cash).

### Suspect Chased By Crowd

Chased by a crowd and a number of constables, Kantilal Mangaldas, running wildly on the road, with a razor blade and a necklace alleged to have been pilfered from a child, was brought back to the child's mother, saying her prayers at a temple on Sandhurst Road, last evening.

Kantilal was placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaon, to-day, and ordered to be remanded to Police custody for a fortnight.

Shamser Rajab, a Pathan, when he was encountered by two police constables of the Mahim Section on the Bawani Shankar Road, who began to put a series of questions to him, ran into a neighbouring wadi, yesterday and was arrested later.

The accused was remanded into custody at the Dadar Police Court for a fortnight.

**Two persons were arrested on a charge of Sutta Gambling by Sub-Inspector Sawant of the Anti-Gambling Squad last night.**

Mr. Sawant carried out a raid last night on the second floor of Telangi Building, Mazagaon Road, and arrested Sakharam Naravan. Sutta chits and cash including marked coins, are said to have been recovered from him.

The suspect was placed before Mr. R. Mathalone at the Mazagaon Police Court to-day and was ordered to be released on bail till July 16.

**At Bhendy Bazaar**

Another raid was carried out by the same officer last night at Hali Building, Bhendy Bazaar. Jusab Suleman was put under arrest for alleged sutta gambling.

Suleman was offered bail, but as he could not furnish the same, he was ordered to be remanded into Police custody till July 16, at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

### Alleged Assault On Policeman

Govind Manaji (22), who is alleged to have caught hold of the hands and grappled with a policeman on duty, thus preventing him from arresting a person and creating disturbance, was ordered to be released on bail in the sum of Rs. 100 (cash Rs. 30) at the Dadar Police Court, to-day, till the 23rd instant.

**The find of two limbs in connection with the gruesome murder reported yesterday, has given the C.I.D. Police a further clue which is being pursued by Inspectors Bhatkal and Waddell.**

**The head and hands of the body have still not been found, which has made identification of the deceased difficult.**

A woman and her children were stated have been forced to vacate the room they had been occupying and made to sit on the verandah for more than seven hours at Chikalwadi, by a Rent-Collector, yesterday.

The husband of the woman came late at night after work in his office and seeing that the room was locked and his belongings thrown out, lodged a complaint with the Lamington Road Police.

WRONGFUL RESTRAINT

Jagannath Sheonandan, the rent collector and three others were put under arrest by the Police on charges of wrongful restraint and abetment.

The accused were ordered to be released on bail till July 16, pending further Police inquiries.

### Protest Against Police Whispering To Witness

Counsel's drawing attention of the court to Sergeant Gurr of the Princess Street police station in uniform alleged standing near the witness box and whispering to witness and also casting glances at Inspector Beart of the General Branch, C.I.D., and the Sergeant's prompt withdrawal from the box were the features in a notice matter which came up for hearing before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Court on Friday morning.

Inspector Beart applied that the bail bond for Rs. 500 executed by Karamally Gulamali, arrested in the David Sassoon stamp theft case be cancelled as he was tampering with witnesses.

Mr. A. A. Peerbhoy, Bar-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Joachim Alva, Advocate, appeared for the accused.

The Court adjourned the matter to Monday July 12.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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1937

# NEW CABINETS

The Wardha decision has already begun to influence the Governments in the provinces where the Congress has an absolute majority or can command it with the help of allied groups or parties In C. P. the Governor has already invited Dr. Khare to form a new Ministry, the present Ministry having offered to resign straightway. The same will be the position in four other provinces where the Congress has such a decisive majority that the interim Ministry cannot hope to survive the meeting of the legislature even for a day. Even in Bengal, where the Congress Party is in a minority, it is said that the Wardha decision will soon lead to new party groupings and the Congress and the Proja Party may make an alliance, thus ensuing a stable majority and also amicable relations between the Congress and the bulk of the Muslim community. In the United Provinces, if the Premier has not already resigned, he is expected to do so very soon. It is interesting to learn that two Socialists may join the U. P. Congress Cabinet. That will minimise opposition to the policy of office acceptance, if there is still any in the province, and will ensure due attention to that part of the Congress programme in which the Socialists are most keenly interested, namely, the political and economic rights of the peasantry.

## *Vain Hope*

The position in Bombay demands special consideration. At present the Congress Party in the Local Assembly is 87 strong in a body of 175 members. It has not, therefore, strictly speaking, an absolute majority; but it is sure to get support from five or six members who, though they do not belong to the Party, are warm sympathisers of the Congress. In fact it has already secured 93 signatures to the letter of No-Confidence in the present Ministry sent to the Governor. Even apart from such support, the Party being perfectly disciplined can easily ensure a majority in its side on every occasion. It was for these reasons that the Governor first asked the Leader of the Party to form a Ministry. What he should have done when the latter declined to form a Ministry need not now be again discussed.

But the very reasons which induced him to ask the Party to form a Ministry must lead him to do likewise, now that the Congress has decided to accept office. The mere fact that during the interval he took the questionable step of appointing a Ministry from other parties, cannot make any difference in his constitutional duty at present. It might have been expected that the Ministry itself would resign immediately after the Wardha decision. But the fact that it has not done so and that the conference which it invited to secure support for its programme is to be held to-day gives one the impression that it perhaps hopes against hope that at the conference it will build up a fairly stable majority, however small, again the Congress.

## *Foregone Conclusion*

It is a vain hope. A majority in the House has already censured the Ministry in a written representation to the Governor. Since then the prestige of the Congress has increased all over the country, as may be gauged from the results of by-elections. In our own Presidency at the last by-election in Satara a few weeks ago the Congress captured a seat without a contest. The Wardha decision has added to the popularity of the Congress among non-Congress members in the Assembly. There is every chance of a few of them joining the Congress Party formally very soon. In these circumstances it is sheer love of power regardless of constitutional proprieties that makes the Ministry still cling to power. However, its doom is a question of days. One of the earliest motions in the House when it meets on the 19th instant will be to censure, the Ministry. Its result is a foregone conclusion. At the last moment the Ministry may anticipate it by resigning. The sooner it makes its exit the better for its reputation and for constitutional administration. In any case the Congress will soon administer the province as in several others. Its success will be limited only by the limitations of the Constitution. If the Governor should venture to interfere with its policy, the interlude of office-acceptance will necessarily be much briefer than it may now be expected to be.

# Not Enough

The Government of India have, in response to the representation made to them by the newspapers, decided to reduce the import duty on newsprint in reels of the unglazed kind and newsprint in reels of other sorts to Rs. 1-8-0 and Rs. 1-12-0 per cwt. respectively. The relief is welcome, but not enough. The effect of the reduction, Government claim, is to reduce the amount of import duty on newsprint in reels to the average level of 1936. But the Government ignore the fact that the prices of newsprint rose enormously, especially during the latter part of 1936, so that the average price of that year cannot fairly be regarded as a normal price. Apart from this, it is time the Government of India realised the urgency, not merely of further reducing the import duty, but also of abolishing it altogether, because it is a tax on knowledge which has become more obnoxious now that a new Constitution, with an enlarged electorate, has been brought into existence. The electorate, if it is to function properly, must be educated politically, and there is no more effective means of such education than the newspaper. It is necessary to emphasize this point, because the Government of India do not seem to appreciate the value of the Press and the special service it renders in promoting national well-being. Thus we are gravely told by Government that "the ground that the newspaper trade serves a specially important public and educational purpose, cannot be accepted too readily as justifying Tariff concessions, without opening the way to other demands on similar grounds." What the Government forget is that newsprint forms the largest item of expenditure in the making of a newspaper, and that the latter cannot pass on the extra cost of a rise in its price to the consumer, that is, the reader, or to the advertiser as easily as dealers in other commodities can do, without seriously jeopardising the public purpose it serves. Most Western countries admit newsprint free. They do so because they realise that the greater the facilities offered to the newspapers, the greater the growth of democratic ideas and the greater the chances of better and more efficient government. We trust non-official members of the Indian Legislative Assembly will move in the matter and compel the Government of India to follow the example of Western countries.

# Political Prisoners And Bengal

Immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners and detenus has been recommended by a meeting of the Krishak Proja Party in the Bengal Assembly held under the presidency of Mr. Fazlul Haque. The "recommendation" is, indeed, but the reflection of the presidency-wide demand for an immediate and complete jail delivery—a demand voiced not only by Congressmen but also fair-minded non-Congressmen. The support of this demand by the Ministerial party shows that they appreciate the force of public opinion in this respect. It now remains to be seen how soon the Chief Minister, Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq, is able to give effect to what is a clear mandate from his party as well as the unanimous wish of the people of the presidency.

## *THE WORLD OF FINANCE*

### *Random Jottings*

(By "TODARMAL".)

In about a month's time we will have one more Share Bazaar in Madras working on the local stock exchange lines with monthly settlement of forward business. Recently there was an informal meeting of about a dozen leading brokers of Madras and they resolved to start forward business and a committee was appointed to frame rules and regulations. The present members will be required to pay Rs. 500 as admission fees and those who will join later on will have to pay Rs. 1,000; a monthly fee of Rs. 25 is to be paid by all members. It will not be out of place for the organisers of this new Stock Exchange to study the recommendations of the Morison Committee before they pass any rules and regulations. All periods of booms and depressions always inspire severe criticism as unbounded speculation does more harm to the general public and if the promoters of the Madras Stock Exchange take a lesson from the experience of the local Share Bazaar they will have comparatively calm times during the early stages.

**Sugar Syndicate**

A syndicate of influential merchants and manufacturers is formed at Calcutta to take over all the surplus sugar stocks and devise means for better marketing of sugar produced in this country. It appears that the syndicate will be able to render useful service to the sugar industry and ultimately, will be useful also to sugarcane-growers who are often faced with a tense situation owing to utter absence of demand. It is after all a crop and needs speedy marketing and if all join together in a common cause much good will be done to the country.

**Speculative Activity**

During the week we had mounting advances in speculative counters on the local Stock Exchange as a result of improvement in foreign markets. Cotton shares as well as Tata Steel shares had bright innings and on news of Sino-Japanese clash prices were pushed up to new high levels but the professional operators took full advantage by unloading their holdings on an unwilling market and prices eased off. This is generally the season for speculative activity as it being monsoon, large sums of money are remaining idle. This idle money will find employment in the Share Bazaar but this is a mistaken view as under the present managed currency system we have no periods of stringency of money and the Bank rate stands unchanged like a rock at 3 per cent. There was a time when gold prices remained unchanged but at present managed currency has taken the place of gold. Thus those who look for easy periods of monetary conditions are mistaken and the present state will continue till we reach a stage of stabilisation.

During the early part of the week we had news that the American delegation representative of the U. S. Treasury was going to Europe to try for the stabilisation of currencies and find place for silver in the international currencies. Nothing further is heard about it, there are many countries which have no interest in the production of silver and it will take some time before there can be any talk regarding stabilisation. The French Government has recently devalued the Franc and now it is steadying at 128.16 for a pound.

**The Cotton Crop**

The first Bureau Report on the acreage under cotton cultivation in U.S.A. was released on Thursday and shows an increase of about 10.4 per cent. as compared with the last year's area. It appears that the Washington Government now does not care to restrict production as this experiment was fully tried and was found wanting. At the expense of America other countries kept on raising larger crops and Southern cotton-growers derived little benefit. Moreover, surplus stocks in U S. A. are also considerably reduced and there is no need for this experiment which does not do cent per cent good. Any way the cotton crop in the States looks large enough to create an unfavourable situation for other cotton-growing countries and we cannot escape from the effect as India is the second largest cotton producing country in the world.

**A Note Of Warning**

Although there exists optimistic feeling all over the world, there is some apprehension that the boom has had its full course and now there will be a downward

(Continued on Page 19, Col. 4.)

# Our European Letter

By Our Own Correspondent

## Expansionist Aims Of Germany And Italy

PRAGUE, July 2,
(By Air Mail).

During the week interest in Europe has been closely directed to the Spanish issue. The Spanish civil war has come to gain an enhanced attention owing to German declarations and moves in association with the allegation made out by Berlin of a torpedo action from the side of forces of the Valencia Government against the German cruiser "Leipzig"—the allegation is firmly denied by Valencia—and various Italian pronouncements. Among the latter, an article in the important Italian paper "Popolo d' Italia," believed to be written or inspired by Mussolini, has received special prominence. The article, with a frankness that has caused some surprise, declares that Italy does not take a neutral attitude in the Spanish struggle and expresses Italian interest and care in the success of General Franco. There are in various quarters reflections of Italian position in the matter being linked with calculations of obtaining strategical advantages. These have renewed estimates of Anglo-Italian tension. About this tension, it would appear, a fairly serious view is taken. Connected with this, London has been thoughtful in not letting the line of Rome-Berlin co-operation develop in a close fashion. Recognition of this, at the same time, explains Berlin putting up an assertive attitude in matters and ways. Difference in estimate about Italian and German positions, however, is kept. Mussolini has been projecting his aims of Italian expansion as not held in good association with Britain, whereas Hitler, with attention greatly to the aim of advancement of a hold over Eastern Europe, has been holding up care to the course of understanding with Britain under calculation of Britain being less concerned about Eastern Europe. While there has been tendency in circles in Britain to give consideration to the German stand, London's attitude has been mixed also with much reserve or restraint, owing to the uncertainty bound with reactions of a conflict connected with an aggressive course by Germany in Eastern Europe and estimates of extension of contacts by Russia. This restraint, seen with some irritation in Berlin, is a factor leading up to the stressing of demand for over-sea colonies by Germany and holding up the line of a closer understanding with Italy, even as it would seem Italian position in relation to Germany, despite realisation of Germany's close care for understanding with Britain and a conflict of interest between Germany and Italy in regard to South-Eastern Europe, is connected with an eye on a situation in which Germany may come to feel a disappointment or check in calculations associated with Britain. In Italian estimates, as certain press reports indicate, there is a tendency to devote a closer consideration to Japan's position as holding a threat to the British Empire interests in the Far East. Anglo-Italian tension thus is a factor of much significance The significance is increased on account of a staying character assumed by it and wide repercussions which it under conditions is suited to engender.

### *Germany And Czechoslovakia*

The German press has newly been keeping an offensive against Czechoslovakia. Though reference to the minority issue is given much prominence in a campaign against Czechoslovakia, it would seem that this is greatly only a cloak, and the real aim is to try and secure a hold over Czechoslovakia's foreign policy. This point is clearly indicated in a new article in the leading German daily "Frankfurter Zeitung" which is known as standing close to the German Foreign Office. The article professes that while Germany has no intention of mixing in the affairs of Czechoslovakia, the position of the German minority cannot be a matter of indifference to Germany and, interestingly enough, connects an improvement of position in regard to this with the direction of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy. The alliance with France is criticised and the agreement with Russia condemned. But it is pointed out that the creation of the basis of a good understanding with Germany is useful. The suggestion is thrown out of it being made possible to gain the co-operation of the Henlein Party with its pro-Nazi orientation. The "Prager Presse," which generally functions as a mouthpiece of the Czechoslovak Foreign Office, in the course of a leading article indicates that Czechoslovakia is well interested in good relations with Germany, but naturally is attentive to not letting the country's policy being subject to control or pressure from outside. If this comes to special foreground in relation with Germany, it is on account of expansionist aims associated with Nazi Germany as touching Eastern Europe and of special interest to Central and South-Eastern Europe. The agreement with Russia, it is pointed out, has evolved in the wake of German opposition to an Eastern Pact and it has in no way interfered with Czechoslovakia's friendship with Jugoslavia, a State that has not yet full diplomatic relations with Russia. The irritation of Germany is bound with estimate of Czechoslovakia proving as a check to an assertive advance in one direction, and linked with this is also an alertness on the part of Czechoslovakia, which, for instance, is not marked in the same manner in regard to Italy, which is also closely connected with the Danubian region. The wider reaction of the German move or stand in relation to Czechoslovakia, will be a matter of much importance.

### *King Carol's Visit To Warsaw*

The visit this week of King Carol of Roumania to the Polish capital has attracted much attention. Poland has for some time been devoting attention to the idea of the creation of a group or bloc extending from the Baltic to the Black Sea separating greatly Germany and Soviet Union under the leadership of Warsaw.

(Continued on Page 12 Col. 7

# FRANKLY SPEAKING

**FRONTIER BOMBING**

The White Paper on operations in Waziristan which was laid before Parliament seeks to offer a hopelessly muddled apology for bombing of villages on the frontier. There have been no casualties, it is pointed out by an Anglo-Indian apologist, "among women and children as a result of the air operations except, perhaps, for the unfortunate accidental injury to one or two persons." Actual figures are not mentioned and, any way, they are not likely to be reliably exhaustive as there is no means of verifying them from the other party. What is significant, however, is that the White Paper admits that villages—counting, no doub., among their population women and children—are being bombed from the air. The methods employed by the Royal Air Force, it is naively stated, "are specially designed to avoid producing casualties of any kind unless, of course, the aeroplanes are taking part in a battle with hostile forces" and it is also admitted that if the villagers defy the military orders by returning without permission their habitations are bombed. However the Government and their apologists may try to camouflage the issue the fact remains that the cruel and reprehensible practice of bombing open habitations so universally condemned by British citizens is being resorted to on the North-West Frontier of India.

**AGGRAVATING HIS OFFENCE**

Lord Baden-Powell is making frantic efforts to save his movement from the inevitable consequences of his insulting remarks on India. In his latest letter which is now being circularised and boosted by Sir Jamsedjee Jeejeebhoy, Scout Commissioner, the Chief Scout does not—because he cannot—deny having used the words ascribed to him. He only says he did not intend to insult. So long as he does not withdraw and apologise for his words, he will be judged by the offensive words actually used and not by his intentions, whatever they may be. He is only aggravating his offence by deliberately diverting public attention from the main issue, namely, his insulting remarks, and by making it appear that some agitators are indiscriminately wrecking the Scout movement as a whole. He cannot be unaware of the fact that nationalist Indians are seeking only to improve the Scout movement on sound national lines.

**BELATED ANXIETY**

It is significant that the Chief Scout himself has realised that his movement needs improvement in India on national lines.. In his letter to the Chief Commissioner the Chief Scout says: "If you think that there is any means by which the training could be improved as a nation-building means, without affecting the tremendously important value of its international outlook, I shall be only too glad to consider its incorporation into our methods." It is notorious what the Chief Scout calls international outlook of British Scouts is only Imperialist outlook. And he would consider the claims of Indian nationalism only so far as they do not affect that Imperialist outlook. But improvement of the Indian Scout organisation ought not to be on the sufferance of a non-Indian who accuses India of lacking character

**MUST NOT BE RATIFIED.**

The Government of India have good reason to have decided against nominating an Indian representative to sit on the International Sugar Board, to be appointed under the London Sugar Convention. Dr. Meek, the Indian Trade Commissioner in London, having already surrendered Indian interests by signing a convention on behalf of the Government of India debarring India from exporting sugar anywhere except to Burma, the Government are not sure that the convention will be ratified by the Central Legislature. That convention ought not to be ratified as it imposes an unfair restriction without any compensation upon the Indian sugar industry, which even otherwise is in a serious plight on account of the increased excise duty.

## Inadequate Sanitary Service

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have once again to seek the hospitality of your columns for ventilating the grievances of the Santa Cruz public against the sanitary department of the Bandra Municipality.

The building activity has of late considerably increased in Santa Cruz and Khar and a number of buildings have sprung up, entailing increased activity on the part of the Sanitary Department of the Bandra Municipality. But unfortunately the department concerned does not appear to have risen equal to the task.

In certain localities the cesspools are left unattended to, for days on end. With the increase in the number of dwelling houses in the suburbs, there must be a corresponding increase in the number of the menial staff of the department, in order that the department may be able to efficiently handle the problem of sanitation, etc. But it appears that the Bandra Municipality does not consider the sanitation problems of the two suburbs of Khar and Santa Cruz as worth more than a passing notice. The residents of these suburbs may cry themselves hoarse over the inadequacy of the arrangements made by the Municipality to attend to their sanitary needs!

In the absence of a drainage, the cess-pools should be cleared, in fact, every other day. But till some time ago these cess-pools were attended to, but once a week and now for days since the same are left uncleared.

The Municipality is never slack in recovering the municipal dues from the rate-payer. The public of the above two suburbs are therefore entitled to demand why there should be any slackness on their part in rendering adequate sanitary services to them.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

## Bilaspur Election Petition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The news that Mr. Agnihotri has withdrawn his election petition, against the Hon. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, has caused deep resentment in the electorate of that constituency. By this move he has deprived the electorate of its rights. This hasty move has made them helpless and now no step can be taken to remove the grievance under which they have been smarting and the mystery of the Bilaspur ballot boxes may well remain unsolved for ever.

So long as this affair remains shrouded in mystery the Government cannot claim to have done its duty. It is yet time that an impartial enquiry is set up and the doubts removed.—Yours, etc.,

Y. P. SRIVASTAV.

Bilaspur.

## 隻言片語

WITHOUT COMMENT—

**Speaking at a public school prize distribution, Lord Willingdon, ex-Viceroy, said that India was one of the most important parts of the British Empire. Indeed he was not sure that, without it, there would be a great deal of the Empire left.**

* * *

Speaking at Albert Hall the British Premier referred to "the unanimous approval of the representatives of the Dominions *and India* of British rearmament. (Our italics).

Don't blink. "India," for purposes of British statesmen, consists of Lord Zetland and Lord Stanley.

* * *

"I am convinced," said Mr. Chamberlain, "that the re-establishment of the strength of arms like that of that other peace-loving nation across the Atlantic will convince the world in time of the wisdom of settling differences peacefully, instead of by force."

Oh, yes, we have heard it before from

(1) Herr Hitler
(2) Signor Mussolini
(3) Japanese militarists
and all the other jingoes of the world.

* *

With *a little ingenuity and good will* we should solve our difficulties which would be immediately relieved if we agreed on the withdrawal of volunteers leaving Spain to settle her own future herself," declared Mr. Neville Chamberlain. (Our italics again).

It would have been better—and more truthful exposition of the British foreign policy—if the Premier had said "With still more ingenuity and very little goodwill."

* *

The spirit of a wailing woman is said to be haunting a certain building in the city.

The Junior Colleague's theory is that she is possibly using well-known tactics to make her husband in the valley of the dead buy her a new sari or some more jewellery.

* * *

No indication being available of the age or nationality of the wailing woman it cannot be suggested that she had strayed to Dhobi Talao from Bori Bunder.

* * *

The Wateler Peace Prize has been awarded to Lord Baden-Powell for his "extraordinary services to international understanding."

As so recently demonstrated by him in his reference to India!

* * *

"Mr. Eden agreed that the sea-position must be remedied as soon as possible."—Reuter.

That is to say, the 'de facto' must be made 'de jure' too.

* * *

A Valencia cable says that eighty bombs were dropped by insurgent 'planes "in the outskirts of the city."

What a waste! It appears that the bombers could not properly locate the heart of the residential quarters.

* * *

"Better stick up a bit of scarecrow to frighten the birds off that seed."

"Oh there's no need—I'm always in the garden myself."

# Britain As Mediator In Spanish Problem

## Non-Intervention Committee's Unanimous Support

LONDON, July 9.

**Britain has been asked to play the role of the mediator in the present deadlock over the Spanish problem.—Reuter.**

### *BRITAIN NOT TO BLAME*

#### *Plymouth Pleads For Speedy Decision*

LONDON, July 9.

Lord Plymouth at the Non-Intervention Committee meeting said, with regard to the criticism levelled against the British Government, that Britain was not prepared to accept the strictures on her conduct in connection with the Spanish war. Had other Powers respected the letter and spirit of the Non-Intervention Committee in the same way as the British, the position in Spain would have been very different to-day. It was through no fault of the British Government that the Four Powers were no longer co-operating in the Sea Control Scheme and the question was how to effectively replace this "second line in the observation scheme."

VITAL PROBLEM.

The withdrawal of volunteers was of the greatest importance from the European and world's point of view, and unless the position was settled a solution of the Spanish problem was wellnigh impossible. He found the speeches of other representatives mostly unconstructive.

Meanwhile the British Government was prepared to consider any practical proposal better than that already presented by Britain and France. Britain thought no solution was possible unless the general spirit was more accommodating, but if the Government undertook the task of mediation, speed was essential.

German, Italian and French representatives then announced their Government's adhesion to the attitudes already taken. The Russian Ambassador supported the Anglo-French proposals. The Portuguese Ambassador agreed to respect any satisfactory solution.

The Committee then voted Britain unanimous support in the task of mediation.

FRESH MEETING.

Lord Plymouth said that the British Government realised the gravity of the situation and if success was to be achieved maximum co-operation was required from all concerned. They would call a fresh meeting of the Committee at the earliest possible date next week to communicate the result of their efforts.

NO BREAK-DOWN.

With regard to the meeting it is remarked in London that there has been no breakdown and the meeting ended in a far better atmosphere than when at the beginning a complete deadlock was envisaged.—Reuter.

### *NO USEFUL SUGGESTION FOR COMPROMISE*

LONDON, July 9.

It is understood that the full Non-Intervention Committee agreed on the Dutch Minister's proposal that the Chairman, Lord Plymouth, as the British representative should be entrusted with the task of finding a solution to the problem.

It is further understood that the French Ambassador declared that his Government would suspend International Observers on the Pyrenees Frontier on July 12 unless equilibrium was restored by filling the gap in the Sea Control or by the return of British observers to their functions on the Portuguese frontier.

It is not believed any useful suggestions for a compromise have yet been made.—Reuter.

### *FRANCE TAKES BOLD STAND*

#### *If Gap Is Allowed To Continue*

LONDON, July 9.

The Non-Intervention Committee sat for 2 3/4 hours before adjourning until the afternoon. No decision was taken on the main point at issue and none is expected today. The morning was devoted to a re-statement of the views previously submitted before the Sub-Committee.

It is believed that M. Corbin stressed that the French Government was of the opinion that the continuance of the gap in the Naval Control Scheme could not be tolerated much longer and suggested that France might feel obliged to suspend international observers on the Pyrenees Frontier if the gaps were not filled and British observers remained suspended on the Portuguese Frontier.

Germany and Italy re-advocated the granting of belligerent rights, while retaining the remainder of the non-intervention control scheme. The Portuguese Ambassador declared that Portugal supported the Germano-Italian plan in principle.

M. Maisky supported the Anglo-French proposals.

Other Powers will express their views in the afternoon and the future course of procedure will be discussed.—Reuter.

### *LET SPAIN SETTLE HER FUTURE*

LONDON, July 8.

"With a little ingenuity and goodwill, we should solve our difficulties, which would immediately be relieved if we agreed on the withdrawal of the volunteers, leaving Spain to settle her own future herself", declared Mr. Neville Chamberlain, speaking at Albert Hall.

"If we are wise, we will not allow our attention to be wholly concentrated on Spain because the troubles arising therefrom are only the by-product of deeper causes of unrest in Europe".

The Premier regretted that events had caused the postponement of Baron von Neurath's visit to London and hoped that another occasion might arise for discussions which might lead to better understanding of each others viewpoints

#### Imperial Unity

Mr. Chamberlain paid a tribute to the work of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald in the Imperial Conference whose tact and understanding of the attitude of the Dominions towards the problems of common interest did much to ensure general satisfaction which was well illustrated by the speech of Mr. Mackenzie King at Paris that any threat to England would bring Canada immediately to her side.

He opined that the unanimous approval of the representatives of the Dominions and India of British rearmament was assisted materially by the fact that the programme emanated from a national and not purely party Government, for, those representatives themselves belonged to various parties and none ever suspected that we had any other object than the maintenance of peace.

"I am convinced that the re-establishment of strength of arms like that of other nations across the Atlantic will convince the world in time of the wisdom of settling differences peacefully instead of by force."

"The present high record of employment in Britain is in no way entirely due to rearmament. There are a number of reasons why it is extremely unlikely that we will ever experience a repetition of such a depression as that of 1931. The rising prices of primary commodities are increasing the purchasing power of some of our former best countries If we use ingenuity and taste and keep up our quality we have plenty of work for many years."

Reuter's Special

### *ITALY AND GERMANY TO MAKE UNCOMPROMISING STAND*

BERLIN, July 9.

**A semi-official indication that Germany intends to stand by the Italo-German plan at to-morrow's meeting of the Non-Intervention Committee is contained in a statement that a hasty rejection of the plan or an attempt to wreck it by menaces, with open approval of Spanish Bolsheviks would show lack of goodwill which was necessary to localise the conflict.**

**The keynote of press comments is pessimism about success to-morrow.**

The "Hamburger Premdanblatt" says that the breathing space has elapsed unused. The difference between the two groups is as sharp as ever and a compromise solution is inconceivable.

The "Diplomatische Correspondenz" writes "The seriousness of a breakdown of the negotiations which would threaten to make Spain again the centre of danger for the rest of Europe will have escaped nobody Germany is fully prepared to discuss all possibilities to preserve and intensify non-intervention and expects the same attitude from others.—Reuter.

### *WHY NEURATH WON'T VISIT LONDON*

BERLIN, July 9.

Official intimation that the London visit of Baron Von Neurath is not at present considered useful is contained in a commentary issued by the German News Agency with reference to Mr. Chamberlain's speech last night.—Reuter.

## Radio Message From Earhart

NEW YORK, July 9.

"We are suffering, but holding on. We could not see Howland Island", states a radio message giving Miss Earhart's call sign and name received in Oklahoma. —Reuter.

### FOR RESCUE OF EARHART

HONOLULU, July 9.

Enroute to Phoenix Island in search of Miss Earhart aircraft carrier "Lexington" and three destroyers have arrived here.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 8.

At Bisley, the contest for the Ashburton Challenge Shield resulted as follows:—

Winners: Winchester, with 477 pts.; second: Bradfield, with 474; and third: Clifton, with 464.—Reuter.

### TAXATION IN FRANCE TO BE INCREASED

#### New Govt.'s Plan To Meet Deficit

PARIS, July 9.

The new tax decreed to cover the deficit of 1937 budget, provide, according to M. Bonnet, eight milliard francs for ordinary budget, while two and a half milliards extra have been provided from railways.

All forward buying transaction for gold or foreign securities of a speculative nature between June 10 and June 30 will be subject to a special tax equal to 100 per cent. of exceptional profit made by the speculators.

Production tax has been increased from six to eight per cent but primary necessaries will not be affected. Customs duties have been raised to the level before October 1936 The price of tobacco has been raised by twenty per cent.—Reuter

### *A. I. Industrial Exhibition At Karachi*

KARACHI, July 9.

The Karachi Municipal Corporation resolved this evening to hold an All-India Industrial Exhibition here with a view to giving a fillip to the trade and commerce of the city.

The Chief Officer was asked to submit a scheme to the Corporation in this connection. The Sind Government have also been requested to co-operate.—United Press.

### *NOON ELECTED TO OXFORD SOCIETY*

LONDON, July 9.

Sir Firozkhan Noon has been elected to the Council of the Oxford Society as the first representative of India thereon.—Reuter.

### *CROWN PRINCE'S NARROW ESCAPE*

LONDON, July 9.

When motoring in Aberdeenshire towards Gleneagles, Amir Saud's car overturned. Neither the Crown Prince nor his companion, Mahmoodzada, were hurt. They proceeded on their journey in a second car.—Reuter.

### *Assam Tea Planter Dead*

LONDON, July 9.

Death occurred of Sir William Gourley McKercher, tea planter of Assam at Westbyfleet, his Surrey Home.—Reuter's Special.

### *LORD STANLEY TO BE OPERATED UPON*

LONDON, July 9.

Lord Stanley will undergo an operation at the earliest date for internal complaint, which he has had for months. The operation is primarily to establish the nature of the illness.—Reuter.

### *THE ROMANCE OF WORDS*

#### "Bull And Bear"

**The very meanings of these Stock Exchange words (let alone their origins) are a mystery to a great many people. A bear is stock which you promise to sell at a certain price before you have it, the idea being that you hope to procure it at a cheaper rate.**

**To "operate for a bear" is to manoeuvre the market so as to make such a speculation possible. The word is from an old proverb similar to "counting your chickens." —namely, "selling the skin before you have got the bear."**

**Conversely, a bull is a speculation for a rise, but the origin of the word is doubtful. It may well be connected with the Middle English word that meant to befool or cheat.**

### NOMINATIONS TO U. P. UPPER HOUSE

#### Governor To Consult Congress Ministers

LUCKNOW, July 9.

The "United Press" understands that nominations to the Upper House will be made by the Governor in consultation with the Congress Ministers. An announcement in this respect will be made within a fortnight to ensure the meeting of a full House which has been convened on July 29 along with the session of the U. P. Assembly.

It is further understood that the appointment of Advocate-General will also be made by the Congress Ministers.—United Press.

### DR. AMBEGAONKER RETURNS

**Amongst the arrivals by the last mail boat was Dr. S. D. Ambegaonker, M.R.C.P. (Lond.) who after passing his M.B.B.S. (Bom.) Examination about a couple of years back and then working as a House Physician and Anaesthetist in the K. E. M. Hospital went to London last August and during the short interval of nine months took his M.R.C.P. Degree, he is the first M.R.C.P. from G.S. Medical College. Out of about 30 Indian candidates he was the only successful one. Thereafter he studied in the diseases of the heart and Electrocardiography and Artificial Pneumothorax.**

### *LORD LOTHIAN'S HOPES*

#### *Pays Tribute To Mahatma*

LONDON, July 9.

"That the Congress should have decided for the constitutional road towards its goal is an immense gain to the democratic world," said Lord Lothian at the Ashridge Conference on Democracy. In so far as the Congress decision was due to the influence of Mahatma Gandhi, it proves him to be one of the great statesmen of our contemporary age.

The Wardha decision does not mean there will be no difficulties ahead, but there is hope to believe that Governmental responsibility will diminish, and not widen, the differences between the Congress ideals and those embodied in the Constitution.—Reuter.

### *DEMOCRATS PAT THEIR OWN BACKS*

#### *Kelkar's Plea For Unity For Common Good*

POONA, July 9.

"The Wardha decision has justified the Democrats' attitude and vindicated the stand," this was the gist of the speeches at a meeting held this evening at Tilak Mandir. Mr. Bhopatkar presiding.

Mr. Karandikar, the Whip of the Democratic Swaraj Party congratulated Mr. N. C. Kelkar on his brave stand against villification by others.

Mr. Kelkar advised nationalists to forget the past and work unitedly hereafter for the common good of the country.—A.P.

### LATE RULER OF SAWANTWADI

RATNAGIRI, July 9.

A crowded public meeting was held under the presidency of Nana Saheb Bagwe at the Vithoba Temple, when a condolence resolution was passed touching the sad and sudden death of the ruler of Sawantwadi. Several speakers made touching references to His late Highness.—A. P.

# *Aerial Bombing On Frontier*

## Japanese Navy Ready For Action

TOKIO, July 9.

**The Japanese Navy Ministry has instructed third fleet to stand by in case of emergency in connection with the North China situation.—Reuter.**

### JAPANESE ARMY DIVISION READY FOR CHINA

SHANGHAI, July 9.

According to a message from Tokio an army division garrisoned in west Japan has been ordered to stand by in readiness to proceed to China

The release of time-expired conscripts has been suspended temporarily.—Reuter.

### *CHINA PROTESTS TO JAPAN*

NANKING: July 9.

The Chinese Foreign Office has protested to the Japanese Embassy here against "the provocative activities" of the Japanese forces in North China.—Reuter.

### *HEAVY GUNFIRE IN WANGPING AREA*

PEIPING: July 9.

The fighting between the Chinese and Japanese troops near here was resumed at dawn before an agreement for the withdrawal of both the forces could be carried out.

Heavy gunfire was audible in Wangping area.—Reuter.

### *BOTH SIDES WITHDRAW TROOPS*

PEIPING, July 9.

The clash at dawn for which each side blames the other was very brief. The Chinese and Japanese forces, in accordance with the agreement reached at 4 a.m. withdrew the Japanese to the left bank of the Yungting river and the Chinese to the right bank.

The withdrawal was followed by the arrival of competent officials who enforced the cease fire.

Militiamen have taken possession of the garrison towns which the Chinese forces vacated.—Reuter.

### AMICABLE SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT

SHANGHAI, July 9.

It is reported from Tokyo that the Japanese Cabinet has decided to strive for an amicable settlement in North China.—Reuter.

### *Martial Law Enforced At Tientsin*

TOKIO: July 9.

The Japanese Cabinet at an emergency meeting is understood to have endorsed the policy of Foreign and War Offices to localise the North China incident in the hope of an amicable settlement. Afterwards the Premier, Prince Konoye, reported on the situation to the Emperor.

All the members of the Cabinet have been asked to stand by for further emergency meetings. It is felt in Japanese circles that the incident threatened to have ominous developments which have been averted through the suspension of hostilities

A Japanese message from Peiping states that martial law has been enforced at Tientsin in addition to Peiping. All gates of the Walled City of Peiping have been closed. Ten Japanese were killed and 20 wounded in the recent fighting.—Reuter.

### *Site For 1938 Exhibition*

LONDON, July 9.

The King, accompanied by the Queen visited Glasgow and unveiled a fourteen foot high block of Aberdeen marble to mark the site for the 1938 Exhibition.

Lord Elgin President of the Exhibition, announced that all Dominions are participating in the Exhibition and that he was confident that India, Burma and Colonial Empire would participate.—Reuter.

## GOVT. OPERATIONS TO CURB TRIBESMEN

### White Paper Reveals Method Of "Civilizing" Drive

### CAMPAIGN COSTS A LAKH A DAY

SIMLA: July 9.

**Three types of air action on the Frontier, employed with a view to avoid more elaborate Military operations, inevitably involving casualties, are explained in a White Paper, issued by the British Government in reply to a question in the House of Commons. These types of air-action, which are, apart from action against Tribal Forces, actually engaged in hostilities, are as follows:—**

**(1) Action against villages which are in effect forts and headquarters of Tribal Forces, or for a short defined period to cause damage to buildings as penalty for specific outrages.**

**(2) Proscription of small defined areas; in such cases all inhabitants, their families and live-stock are ordered to evacuate, the object being either to reinforce political pressure against offending sections or to make it possible to attack hostile forces in the area without risk to non-combatants; in each case convenient adjacent asylums outside the proscribed area are available for non-combatants.**

**(3) Air blockade of the territory of the hostile section (naturally small in extent), the object being to exclude offending tribesmen from their villages and from the use of their usual amenities and interruption of their normal habits of life until they comply with the specified terms.**

### *TO AVOID CASUALTIES!*

Air blockade applies to the whole territory of the section and its use is similar to proscription of an area except that the specified terms are declared, compliance with which will secure cessation of the blockade. Air blockade in this sense has not been used in the course of the present disturbances though there have been some confusion in the press reports between it and proscription of areas.

The White Paper emphasises again that these three types of action are chosen with a view to avoidance of casualties and not for causing them and that action is invariably preceded by distribution of notices which set out the reason and nature of the action to be taken and warn tribesmen to keep themselves and their families out of the areas of danger which are clearly defined. Air action does not begin till sufficient period has elapsed to allow the area of danger to be evacuated and the inhabitants to find a safe refuge in the neighbourhood and experience shows they do in fact find caves or territories of neighbouring sections.

TO TERRORISE PEOPLE.

In the course of the recent troubles, apart from the use of action for the second type, air action of the first type has been taken against the following villages:

Arsal which was harbouring the Faqir,

Three villages of Madda Khel which were guilty of harbouring murderers of Lieut. Beatty,

Village in the neighbourhood of Spinwan Post which has been guilty of hostile action against the latter,

Village in Mahsud country which is guilty of attack on Tiarza Scout Post and no loss of life! four villages in Bhittam country which are guilty of harbouring raiders and kidnappers.

NO LOSS OF LIFE.

As a result of the warnings given no loss of life, as far as is known, was caused in villages; but there was some destruction of buildings, this being the object of the action taken, and in the open in the proscribed areas there was some loss of livestock and some casualties to hostile tribesmen who remained in the areas in defiance of the warning orders issued.

The White Paper mentions that the authorities in India have at present under consideration the question of permanent terms of settlement with sections which have been guilty and declares that the standing object of the general policy of the Government of India in regard to the Frontier is to preserve to peace of the border and foster good relations with the tribes with a view to their gradual pacification, civilisation and economic betterment.—A.P.

### *MAMMOTH COST OF FRONTIER OPERATIONS*

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, July 9.

Frontier operations which have been in progress since Nov. last and cost roughly one lakh rupees daily are nearing an end, according to latest advices available here and the Government at present have under consideration the question of permanent terms of settlement with sections of tribesmen who have engaged in hostile activities.

CASUALTIES

Casualties up-to-date on Government side are 163 killed and 440 seriously wounded. Peace on the Frontier came in sight when last month the Tori Khels made submission and since then the only acts of hostility committed by the tribesmen have been sporadic sniping of which the latest instance was one unsuccessfully directed against the official eye-witness who has been recently supplying some graphic accounts of the Frontier happenings. These incidents are not expected to stop completely until autumn when disturbances will have lasted nearly a year. By then the annual migration of tribesmen from the colder and wilder country will have started towards more settled regions round about Bannu in search of grazing and of markets both for their labour and for the wood cut by them in the more inaccessible north.

TERMS TO JIRGA

It is expected that Government in a short time will be in a position to announce their final terms to the open Jirga and as the terms are the result of prior exploratory consultation with responsible section of the tribesmen, no difficulty is anticipated either in their acceptance by tribesmen as a whole or in their imposition on them in the event of an opposition from irreconcilables.

It may be necessary to continue to maintain some part of the troops on the Frontier in order to ensure compliance with Government terms, but every effort will be made to withdraw the rest of the troops as quickly as possible, after the settlement. Anxiety to secure such early withdrawal of troops, it is explained here, supplies an effective answer to allegations of a desire on the Army Department's part to use the Frontier as a training ground and, therefore, to prolong the struggle. It is asserted that Government's anxiety in view of world conditions, which are none too settled, is to end this state of things which necessitates a large part of the army being tied down so far away to one part of the country.

TWO "NOTORIOUS" MEN

The Faqir of Ipi and Sher Ali, two notorious Frontier figures, are in the meanwhile reported to have been more or less completely isolated. With only about twenty staunch followers the Faqir is now in some inaccessible spot on the borders of the Bhitanni and Mahsud countries, but keeps moving about so as to minimise the chances of capture. The Tori Khel, who undertook, in the course of last month's peace talks, to give him no quarter, have kept their promise.

As far as Sher Ali is concerned, pressure on Mahsuds, among whom he still remains, is expected soon to induce them to get rid of him.

A correspondent writes:—

It is strange that there are men in India who would amass great wealth and fame in western countries are ignored in their own country. Yogiraj N. C. Sharma, who has recently come from Delhi to Bombay would create a great sensation if he were in America. Yogiraj Sharma possesses remarkable powers of predicting the future. He possesses a number of credentials from well-known persons and a visit to his residence at 340 Thakurdwar Road opposite Jhabba's Mandir will satisfy the curiosity of many who desire to know about their future.

# 'Puppets'' Stick-on Game Exposed

## Congress Party Ready With Its Plans

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

**Political circles in the City are amused at the obstinacy of the 'Interim' Ministers in Bombay, who, according to a Press report, have decided to continue in office until the Legislatures meet in Poona on the 19th inst.**

**While Congress circles are not a bit worried over their attitude, a section of opinion ridicules the lack of political decency on the part of the Chief Minister and his colleagues, against whom already a representation has been forwarded by 93 members of the Provincial Assembly and 16 members of the Upper Chamber, to the Governor that they have no faith in the "Puppets."**

While the Nawab of Chhatari in the United Provinces, Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi in Madras and Mr. Yunus in Behar have expressed their desire to vacate the places, so that the men deserving them may step in, Sir Dhanjisha B. Cooper seems to have an immense faith in his own self and his programme.

OUTRAGE ON DEMOCRACY.

In the present circumstances, it would be preposterous on the part of any one to expect support from the Provincial Assembly for a programme that was dumped on the electorate in the Province, after the unwanted Ministers were themselves dumped on the Province by the Governor.

It is ridiculous to contend that for the past three months the Puppets "have governed the Province according to democratic principles laid down in the New Act," inasmuch as this statement is meaningless and absurd. There are no two sets of democratic principles, one set laid down in the Act and the other set not laid down in the Act! The 'Interim' Ministers have come into office after an outrage has been committed on democracy, and it is their duty to clear out at the earliest opportunity, instead of trying to stick on until pushed out, offering in the meanwhile tortuous explanations.

The Congress Party is more than capable of giving the present Ministry a sound beating on the floor of the House.

CONGRESS READY FOR FRAY.

If it is true that the Governor intends to wait until the election of the Speaker on the 21st inst. the Congress Party is equally prepared for a trial of strength in the Legislature. But it must be pointed out, this instance gives an indication how far the official attitude has been modified, after the decision of the Congress Working Committee.

This present Ministry came into existence after the doors of two Parties were unsuccessfully knocked at by the Governor and it has thus suffered a loss in prestige and in strength.

COOPER THEN AND NOW.

It is not out of place to recall the speech of Lord Brabourne on May 14th last, at Belgaum. It would not be irrelevant to quote what Sir Dhanjisha B. Cooper himself has said soon after the pronouncement of Lord Linlithgow: "The way lies clear for the Congress to shoulder its responsibility without suspicion or hesitation. No false sense of prestige should weigh with the leaders of the Congress in coming to a right decision.....

"For three months the much-blamed Minority Ministers have stood between autocracy and chaos. They will be unable to do so indefinitely. Let the Congress reconsider its position and retrace its false step."

Obviously Sir Dhanjishaw's advice applies only to the rest of the Provinces.

What has happened in the meanwhile to induce the 'Interim' Ministers in Bombay to seek a trial of strength with the Congress after having rendered gratuitous and unsolicited advice?

Unperturbed by these considerations, the Congress Party is proceeding ahead with its plans.

The office of the Party will be transferred to Poona on the 14th inst. and the Party meeting will be held on the 18th inst.

### FARCE OF "PUPPETS'" CONFERENCE

#### Congress Party Leader Invited To Support Cooper Ministry Programme

(From Our Special Correspondent)

To-day (Saturday) meets in Poona a Conference, which is 72 hours too late, its purpose having been fully defeated by the resolution of the Congress Working Committee.

Sir Dhanjisha B. Cooper, Chief Minister, has called this Conference and called it the Conference of all those, who are prepared to work the new constitution.

ANOMALOUS INVITATION

Quite anomalously, however, he had sounded the Leader of the Congress Party, if Mr. Kher and members of the Congress Party would attend the Conference and not only be present but support the programme of the 'Interim' Ministry! And if Mr. Kher accepted this invitation, Sir Dhanjisha B. Cooper would be pleased to extend the invitation to the other members of the Party!

Needless to say that Mr. Kher took the opportunity of drawing the attention of the Chief Minister to the resolution of the Congress Working Committee. Not only were the 'Interim' Ministries unconstitutional, but those forming the Ministries did not act in the best interests of the country.

No useful purpose would, therefore, be served if the Leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay legislatures attended the Conference, and there was no use either in extending the invitation to the members of the Congress Party.

To-day the question is not whether the programme is good or indifferent, but how long the 'Interim' Ministers are going to stick on.

With the sands running down, it will be a mockery of political campaigning to attempt to gather support to a Ministry, that was formed with the sole purpose of filling a gap that was created on account of political controversy. At best the 'Interim' Ministers can hold themselves in readiness in case a similar situation arises in the unknown future.

Inquiries indicate that since the Working Committee passed its famous resolution, people have not taken this Conference seriously. It is stated that one gentleman, who was invited to the Conference was surprised that the Ministers should have thought of his name of all the people who might oblige them. This gentleman, of course, is not attending the Conference.

OBVIOUS DEDUCTION

Now that the very basis for the existence of 'Interim' Ministers has disappeared, Congress circles in the City think, that it would be a waste of public time to call such a Conference in the name of the Ministers. Obviously it is purely intended for the purpose of strengthening a Party that has come into existence after the 'Interim' Ministry was formed in Bombay.

### CONSTITUTIONALISM TRIUMPHS

OOTACAMUND, July 9.

Commenting on the Congress decision Sir K V Reddi, the premier, considered it a triumph of Constitutionalism and that the purpose, for which he had formed the Interim Ministry, had been fully served. He hoped that the Congress would work the Act for the benefit of the country and not attempt to create a deadlock.

Mr. S. Kumararaja Muthiah Chettiar, the Local Self-Government Minister heartily welcomed the decision, adding that he would gladly co-operate with the majority party in their constructive effort for the welfare of the province.—A. P.

### ORISSA CABINET TO TAKE DECISION ON JULY 13

CUTTACK: July 8.

The Wardha decision has been well received here. Congress circles feel that the Governor should invite the Leader of the Congress Assembly Party in Orissa to form the Ministry.

The Maharajah of Parlakimedi, Premier, left for his estate after the decision of the Working Committee was known. He returns to Puri on July 12. There is a meeting of the Cabinet on July 13, to which considerable importance is attached, when it is believed the Cabinet will resign.

CONGRESS PARTY MOVE.

On the Congress side, strict secrecy is being maintained. The Congress leaders Mr. Bishwanath Das and Mr. Harikrishna Mehtab are expected to arrive here on July 10, when the course of action will be decided.

It will be recalled that at a meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Party held on March 26, the names of Messrs. Bishwanath Das as Chief Minister, Mr. Nityananda Kanungo, Secretary of the Party and Mr. Bhodram Dubey of Sambalpur were proposed for the Ministry.—A.P.

### Satyamurthi's Notice Of Adjournment

MADRAS, July 9.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly has given notice of adjournment motions on the first day or on the next available day of the forthcoming session of the Assembly to consider "futile and costly policy of the Government of India in respect of the tribes on the N.-W. Frontier of India."

"Misrepresentation of India's feelings and aspirations at the Imperial Conference by Sir Md. Zafrullah Khan".

"Action of the Government of India through their representative at the World Sugar Conference in agreeing that India shall not export sugar by sea except to Burma."

"Failure of the Government of India to take prompt and effective action to protect the legitimate interests of Indians in Zanzibar."

"Failure of the Government of India to take prompt and effective action to protect the interest of Indians in South Africa in respect of the recent proposed discriminatory legislation."

"Action of the Government perpetuating Ottawa in spite of the declared verdict of the Legislative Assembly without concluding an agreement to take it's place promptly."—A.P.

### CAPTURE ALL POWER

#### Satyamurti On Next Step

MADRAS, July 9.

"The new Congress policy is to capture all power. Before the next fight for Swaraj starts I want every elective seat open to Indians, from the village Panchayats to the Federal Legislature, captured by the Indian National Congress. I want that this parliamentary mentality is cultivated and all seats should be captured. And the Congress Ministries functioning effectively in the six majority provinces will give a fillip to the other five provinces so that when the next elections come, there shall be huge Congress majorities in all the eleven provinces."

Thus observed Mr. S. Satyamurti, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Central Legislative Assembly while addressing a huge gathering at Congress House this evening on "Congress and Office." Mr. K. Sriramulu Naidu, Mayor, presided.

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA

After paying glorious tributes to the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Satyamurti reviewed in detail the various statements made on behalf of Government by Lord Zetland and Lord Linlithgow, and explained that they had, in some measure, met the Congress demand for assurances.

Concluding he said:

"We shall all set our shoulders to the wheel and let us see that the Flag of the Indian National Congress is not lowered. Let all of us so conduct ourselves that if another fight for Swaraj starts, no Indian will stand opposed to the Congress."—United Press.

# FOREST SATYAGRAHA?

### Fifty-Six Kisans Arrested At Rohtas Sequel To Cutting Wood Without Payment Of Fees

ARRAH, July 7.

On receipt of the news that 56 Kisans have been arrested at Rohtas for cutting wood from the Rohtas jungles without obtaining licence, Mr. Budhan Rai Verma, M.L.A., Secretary of the Shahabad District Congress Committee, has proceeded to Baharpur to acquaint himself with the situation.

It appears that till very recently Kisans used to cut wood in the jungles without paying any licence fees, but the Khas Mahal authorities had stopped such a practice by imposing a fee of Re. 1-0-6 per head. This, the Kisans could not pay and so they continued to cut wood as before. Up till now 56 Kisans have been arrested.—United Press.

## OPPOSITION CUT MOTION LOST

### Attack On Punjab Govt.'s Education Policy

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The Punjab Assembly discussed for two days the opposition cut motion relating to Educational policy of the Government. The members generally urged speedy introduction of free and compulsory education and introducing of vocational education in all schools. The Minister of Education replying to the debate, said the Government were committed to encourage girls' education. This was evident from the fact that in the new expenditure 80 per cent was allotted for girls' education as against 15 per cent in the previous budget. Experiments were in progress in certain centres on the system of introducing general literacy among the masses. If they succeeded the subject would be dealt with more firmly than in the past.

Government had received the report of the committee for revising history text books. The Committee had suggested expunging of certain historical facts which caused disunion among various communities. Government was carefully considering the recommendation. The cut motion was rejected and the education demand was voted.

The House then adjourned to Monday.

# REPERCUSSIONS IN BENGAL

### Will Wardha Decision Lead To Coalition In Minority Provinces

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The decision of the Congress Working Committee is likely to have repercussions on Bengal politics which may be reflected in the coming session of the Bengal Assembly.

In Congress circles in Calcutta, it is felt that the decision to accept office in majority provinces might permit in minority provinces an alliance between Congress Party and others, who may be willing to accept their programme. In such an event it does not seem unlikely that the groups whose policies and programmes lean more towards the Congress programme may rally together and work with that Party. It is being openly said in Congress circles that such a coalition in Bengal may have a direct effect on the position of the present Ministers.

The Bengal Congress members are expected to meet shortly to consider the situation in the light of the present developments.—United Press.

### KARACHI'S CIVIC TRIBUTE TO LATE SIR SORABJI

KARACHI, July 9.

The Karachi Corporation adopted a resolution this evening condoling the death of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala, Managing Director of the Central Bank of India.—United Press.

### SURAT HONOURS SIR SORABJI'S MEMORY

(From Our Correspondent).

SURAT, July 9.

The selection of a candidate for the seat on the University Senate from Borough Municipalities of Gujarat, took place before a general meeting last evening and Mr. Ramanlal was declared selected, as 23 votes were in his favour, while Mr. Dewan got 20 and Mr. Lokhandvala none.

The Corporation adjourned after passing a resolution on the sad death of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanavala. Municipal Office and Parekh Technical Institute will remain closed to-day in respect of deceased Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawala.

### Quit Orders In Karachi

KARACHI, July 9.

In pursuance of a police drive against the criminals in the city, the District Magistrate directed, by notification, Pyrilal of Bombay and Bhagwandas to quit the city within a week's time.—United Press.

# INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

## Work Of The Indian Delegation

(From A Special Correspondent.)

GENEVA, June 19.

Now that the International Labour Conference is drawing to a close, it might be of interest to sum up briefly the work and activities of the Indian Delegation at the Conference.

The Government of India were represented by Sir Firozkhan Noon, the High Commissioner, and Sir Frank Noyce assisted by Messrs. Zaman and Morley as advisers, the Indian Employers by Sir H. P. Mody and Mr. G. L. Mehta, and the Indian Workers by Mr. S. C. Sen and Mr. Naidu. Sir Firozkhan had to return to London, soon after the commencement of the Conference.

HONOUR TO MODY.

Sir H. P. Mody was elected Vice-President of the Employers' Group, a signal honour to Indian Employers' Delegation. He served on the Textile Committee, while Mr. Mehta was on the Minimum Age Conventions and Resolution Committees. Mr. Sen was on the Printing and Resolution Committees and Mr. Naidu on the Textile and Minimum Age Committees. Sir Frank Noyce served on the Minimum Age Committee.

Sir H. P. Mody on behalf of the Indian Employers Mr. Sen on behalf of the Workers and Sir Frank Noyce on behalf of the Government participated in the general debate on the Director's Report. Sir Homi Mody emphasised the need of tariffs for India in the present stage of its development in order to achieve industrial expansion which was absolutely essential for its economic progress. He complained that the International Labour Organisation was paying too little attention to Eastern countries and stated that the wholesale application to India of Conventions devised for different conditions would be impracticable and unfair.

Mr. Sen regretted that the Government of India were not undertaking any of the great social experiments which were being made in other countries and hoped that the Provincial Governments in India would influence the Central Government in regard to social legislation and ratification of Conventions. He expressed disappointment that an Asiatic Session of the Conference was not going to be held in the near future. Sir Frank Noyce pleaded for larger employment of Indians in the International Labour Organisation in order to establish further contacts with this Organisation.

MINIMUM AGE CONVENTION.

It is some satisfaction that some concrete and constructive work was done at the Conference in regard to the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention which came up for revision. A special Article No. 6 for India was examined fully and carefully by the special sub-committee appointed by Committee of the Conference, and a unanimous decision was arrived at through the united efforts of Sir Frank Noyce, Mr. G. L. Mehta and Mr. Naidu. This Article constituted a distinct advance not only on the 1919 Convention but on the draft text submitted by the International Labour Office. The minimum age has been raised to 13 from 12 in the case of railways and docks, that is, for departments for which the Central Government is responsible and the new Convention is to be applicable to factories employing more than ten persons instead of twenty persons as in the Factories Act. For the rest, the Convention stabilises the existing position regarding employment in mines and employment of adolescent labour, etc. There is every hope that this Convention would be ratified by the Government of India at an early date.

In supporting this Convention in the open Conference, Mr. G. L. Mehta defended the special exceptions for countries like India on the basis of certain Articles of the International Labour Organisation itself. He referred to the growing industrialisation of India and quoted the observations of the President of the Conference, Mr. Lemass, the Irish Free State Minister, regarding nationalism as an economy as well as a political and cultural policy. Mr. Mehta stated that like the Irish the Indians are also involved in a difficult national struggle for political economy, and referred to the economic dominance of the stronger Powers which had produced an inferiority complex among the weaker nations in the economic sphere and which needed to be removed for securing genuine international co-operation.

NON-INDUSTRIAL AGE.

Unfortunately, no such agreement was possible on the subject of non-industrial age Convention, but Mr. Naidu's amendment for a special article for India was passed by the Committee and the Conference. Mr. Naidu spoke on his proposal in the open Conference and appealed to the Government of his country to spare some money for inspection of labour conditions instead of spending the major portion on military expenditure and high salaried officials.

The main interest of the Conference centred round the 40-hour week proposal in the Textile, Printing and Chemical Industries. Sir Homi Mody made a fighting speech against the textile proposal and remarked that the B.I.T. or Bureau International du Travail (International Labour Office) should not become the bureau of industrial troubles. He contended that the cost of production would go up, if the hours of work were limited and countries like India would be extremely handicapped. Mr. Naidu on the other hand, contested these arguments and stated that the Indian Employers should wake up to the realities of the present day and not continue to live in a past age. He said that the argument of increase of cost to agriculturists came with ill grace from those who wanted protection at the cost of the cultivators.

40-HOUR WEEK.

The Textile Committee and the Conference passed a resolution referring to the Governing Body the question of limitation of hours of work in certain countries to which the 40-hour week could not be applied. Sir Homi Mody resisted this proposal on the ground that it meant by implication an acceptance of the principle of the 40-hour week. It is understood that the Government of India did not object to the proposed investigation. The Government were, however, against the principle of the 40-hour work in all the three industries and Sir Frank Noyce made this clear in his speech on the question of the printing industry.

The Indian Delegation also contributed their share in the social activities connected with the Conference. The Government of India gave a reception to the delegates and advisers at the Hotel de la Paix, but unfortunately the High Commissioner was not able to be present on the occasion. Sir H. P. Mody also gave a dinner where among others the Director, Mr. Butler was also present.

### FOUNDER GOLD MEDAL

#### Award To Col. Lewis For Geographical Surveys

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA July 9.

The King has approved awards of Founder Gold Medal of Royal Geographical Society to Col. C. G. Lewis for his survey on Miri Mission in 1911/12 in Iraq and Syria in 1918/19 and on Afghan and Turko-Iraq Boundary Commissions, for air survey of Irrawady Delta in 1924 and for his promotion and encouragement of exploration and survey of Himalayas.

Col Lewis is now officiating surveyor General to Government of India in place of Sir Harold Couchman who has gone on leave, preparatory to retirement.

## THE THREE MUSKETEERS

IN THE TRENCHES.

D'Artagnan set out with his four companions and followed the trenches. The two guards marched abreast of him, while the two soldiers followed behind. Screened by the fascines they came within a short distance of the bastion. D'Artagnan had observed that the two soldiers had disappeared, but, presuming, that fear had kept them behind, he pushed on without worrying any more about them. At the last turning of the trench he and the guards found themselves within sixty paces of the bastion, but saw no one abandoned. The bastion seemed Then all at once a cloud of smoke emerged from the gigantic stone construction, and bullets came whistling round the three daredevils. They knew now that the bastion was guarded and commenced a hurried retreat. One of the guards was then hit by a ball, but the other escaped safe and sound and continued his flight.

TREACHERY.

D'Artagnan, who had no intention of leaving his comrades in the lurch, bent over him in order to help him up. At that moment two shots cracked out: one bullet smashed the head of the wounded guard, and the other struck a rock within a few inches of D'Artagnan. This attack did not come from the bastion, which was hidden by the angle of the trench.

In a flash he coupled the disappearance of the two soldiers with the attempt to murder him the day before, and dropped forwards as if he had been hit. And sure enough, the two soldiers emerged from an abandoned work and cautiously approached him to see whether he was quite dead. D'Artagnan had taken care not to let go of his sword in falling, and as quick as lightning he sprang to his feet and was close upon them. The bandits immediately cried to run over to the enemy, and one of them was already on his way to the bastion.

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# COMPOSITION OF U. P. CABINET

## Two Socialists To Be Members

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

**Interesting sidelight has been thrown as to how Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru eventually came to be persuaded to give up his opposition to office acceptance.**

**It appears, that the Congress leaders in U. P. who toured their constituencies felt the electorate very restive and sullen as the promised relief had not been forthcoming particularly for the tenants They felt that public opinion strongly favoured the Congress accepting office and redeeming their election pledges to the electorate.**

Prior to Pandit Nehru's departure to Wardha, important consultations were held between Pandit Nehru and some other Congress leaders and Pandit Nehru was impressed with the danger of ignoring growing public opinion in favour of office acceptance

The Congress President, I understand, admitted the force of this argument and he assured his informants that despite his great hostility to office acceptance he would not offer any serious obstacle to the Working Committee's possible move to accept office at Wardha.

After this view had been expressed by Pandit Jawaharlal the Congress circles here had no doubt about the upshot of Wardha decision.

**Following is considered to be the probable composition of the U. P. Congress Ministry: Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Acharya Narendra Deo, Sampurnanand, Mr. A. A. Sherwani (if he wins the bye-election) and Mrs. Vijailaxmi Pandit.**

**Dr. K. N. Katju is likely to be the Advocate-General.**

**It is believed that Pandit Pant will be in charge of law and order. There is some difficulty lies in the choice of the Finance Minister. Mrs. Pandit is likely to be the Education Minister.**

**It is likely that the strength of the Ministry will be increased to ten in which case there is a possibility of Mr. R. S. Pandit, brother-in-law of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also being included. besides two or three other Congressmen. The position of the Socialists in U. P. is somewhat anomalous. They are quite willing to accept office but the resolution of their All-India Executive against office acceptance stands in their way if the resolution is not rescinded a split is bound to occur in the Party in the U. P.**

**Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon is likely to be the Speaker of the Assembly.**

### GOVERNOR TO INVITE VALLABH PANT

LUCKNOW, July 9.

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant is arriving in Lucknow on 11th July.

The Governor of U. P. arrives to-morrow the 10th.

It is understood the Governor has decided to invite Pandit Pant on the 12th instant to form the Congress Ministry.—United Press

### *U. P. Legislatures*

LUCKNOW: July 9.

The Associated Press definitely understands that the sessions of both Houses of the U.P. Legislature will commence simultaneously on 29th July While the summons to the members are being issued for this date, the programme has not yet been decided.—A.P.

### MOST PRACTICAL SOLUTION OF IMPASSE

NEW DELHI, July 9.

Commenting on the Wardha decision, the "National Call" thinks that judging dispassionately and taking into account all the factors in the Indian political situation, acceptance of office was the only practical alternative left for the Congress

The paper hopes that the voice of unseemly controversy will be hushed once and for all, and that all sections of opinion within the Congress will unitedly, loyally and without reservation work out a new policy.

It concludes "the dust and noise of the controversy should not, however, make us forget that acceptance of office thrusts great responsibilities on the Congress which up till now has been condemned to play the role of critic, and remain in perpetual opposition."

### TRIUMPH OF COMMONSENSE

Lahore Journals On Office Decision

LAHORE: July 9.

The "Tribune" welcomes the Wardha decision as fulfilling public expectation and expresses the opinion that the working out of the Congress programme in majority provinces cannot but have favourable reactions in other provinces, and it is by no means improbable that before long the Congress may find itself in a position of authority even in those provinces where it is in a minority.

Describing the acceptance of office decision as a triumph of commonsense, the "Civil and Military Gazette", after commenting on the illogical nature of the Congress resolution, says that the Congress for the first time is entering upon a test of its power to perform miracles in administration, which it has so far claimed without being able to demonstrate it.—A.P.

### *Sir M. Yakub On India's "New Era"*

MORADABAD, July 9.

Office acceptance by the Congress opens up a new era in India's struggle for assuming the reins of Government by the people of the country. Congress has so far played only the role of the critic and visionary idealist. Their theories and ideals will now be put to the test on the touchstone of the hard facts and realities of life and it will have to be seen how far this rule by the people proves a rule for the people, including all the communities in India, in the definition of the word "people," said Sir Mohammad Yakub to the Associated Press

The experiment is no doubt great and complicated, and India's further advance to its cherished goal depends upon its success in this initial stage. Its progress will therefore be anxiously watched by every well-wisher of the motherland.—A. P.

### URDU WEEKLY FOR MUSLIM MASS CONTACT

First Issue To Come Out Soon

LUCKNOW, July 8.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent a message to the Hindustan Newspapers Company, Limited, Lucknow, who are shortly going to start an Urdu weekly, with a view to furthering the Congress Muslim mass contact programme and propagate the Congress ideology among the Muslims. In welcoming the proposal, Pandit Nehru says that he will gladly associate himself with this venture in common with his other colleagues, who realise the importance of it.

Among the directors of the Company are Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Acharya Narendra Deo, Dr. Husain Zaheer, Dr. Mohd. Ashraf and Dr Abdul Aleem.

The first issue of the paper which will be known as the "Hindustan" will come out from the third week of this month.—United Press

### ALLIANCE BETWEEN CONGRESS & NON-CONGRESS PARTIES

CALCUTTA July 9.

Following the Wardha decision, speculation is again rife regarding the future policy of the Congress Assembly Party in Bengal and the possibility of the formation of new party groupings is being discussed.

The "Statesman" says that it is felt in Congress circles here that the decision to accept office in provinces where the Congress will be invited to do so may have its natural sequel in alliances being formed in minority provinces between the Congress Party and other groups who may be willing to accept their programme.

It is openly said that such a coalition in Bengal may have a direct effect on the position of the present Ministers

Bengal Congress members are expected to meet shortly to review the situation in the light of the present developments.—A. P.

### *VITAL DECISION*

*Kher On Wardha Resolution*

Interviewed regarding the resolution adopted by the Congress Working Committee, Mr. B. G. Kher, Leader of the Congress Party in the Bombay Legislatures, stated to a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle":

"It was a vital decision, which the Working Committee was called upon to take and the resolution permitting acceptance of office was passed keeping fully in view the main objective of the Congress and at the same time, taking into full consideration the present circumstances

"It is a very straightforward, dignified and frank statement of the position of the Government and of the Congress. As the Viceroy himself stated the discussions which took place on the question of office acceptance during the last three months have been of utmost significance and their outcome is of very great importance.

"The resolution is very full and is self-explanatory and it is not necessary for me to say anything more."

Mr. Kher leaves Bombay this evening for Pachora to attend the meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to be held on Saturday and Sunday and will return to Bombay on Monday.

### Satyamurti's Bill For Repeal Of Repressive Laws

SIMLA, June 9.

Inquiries made by the 'United Press' indicate Mr. Satyamurti's Bill to repeal the repressive laws has lapsed and is not on the list of Bills pending before the Central Assembly.

It appears under rules the Bill in respect of which no motion is made for two consecutive sessions, lapses. Mr. Satyamurti will have now to make a motion for the continuance of the Bill and if this agreed to, the Bill will come up for discussion.

It is understood Mr. Satyamurti has sent in a motion for continuance of the Bill and not for resuming discussion thereon as reported in a section of the press.—United Press.

### WARDHA DECISION TELLS

Bengal Premier For Release Of Detenus And Politicals

CALCUTTA: July 9

On being approached by the "United Press" to state if he thought the Wardha decision permitting Congressmen to accept office wherever they may be invited thereto, is likely to produce any repercussions on Bengal politics, Mr. Sarat Bose, Leader of the Bengal Assembly Congress Party, who returned this morning from Wardha, said:

"Yes, the Working Committee's decision is bound to have repercussions in the minority Provinces. One cannot fail to notice that repercussions have already begun. Only the other day the Chief Minister of the Bengal Government declared that a general release of the political prisoners could not be thought of.

Yesterday evening, after the broadcast of the Working Committee's resolution, we find from Press reports published this morning that he presided over a meeting of the Krishak--Proja Assembly Party and that the meeting unanimously passed a resolution recommending to the Home Member that all political prisoners and detenus be released forthwith and unconditionally.

I expect that the repercussions will increase from day to day and that within a short time other parties will find it possible to accept the Congress programme in its entirety."—United Press.

### *INDIRA NEHRU TO PRESIDE*

*Lucknow District Students To Confer*

LUCKNOW, July 9

It has been decided to hold a District Students' Conference in Lucknow on July 31 The name of Miss Indira Nehru daughter, of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, has been proposed for presidentship while Mr. Achyut Patwardhan will be requested to inaugurate the Conference.

A strong Reception Committee has been formed. Arrangements are well in progress.—United Press

### CONVERSION OPENS HINDUS' EYES

Relief To Famine-Stricken Bhils In Sailana

RATLAM, July 9.

On receipt of news that Christian Missionaries taking advantage of the distressing famine in the States, have converted to Christianity 1,500 Bhils in Sailana by promising the stricken people relief, several Arya Samaj and Hindu Missionary Pandits have arrived here.

Pandit Dev Prakash of Agra Sudhi Sabha, Pandit Devraj of Arya Missionary Institute, representatives of the Dayanand Salvation Mission and Dayanand Dalit Udhar Mandal, Punjab, Pandit Madhawardra and Pandit Kalidas of Baroda Arya Kumar Sabha have reached Bamnia.

RELIEF TO STRICKEN

They toured round the areas and assured the famine-stricken Bhils that relief would be provided for them and they should not for sake their ancestral religion simply because they were suffering as a result of famine.

These Pandits have reconverted several converts but there are thousands yet to be administered the 'Sudhi.' Grain worth Rs. 2,000 was distributed by the Hindu Missionaries. Seth J. K. Birla has supplied maize worth Rs. 1,100 for distribution to stricken people while the Arya Pradshak Sabha, Punjab, has sent Rs. 700.—United Press.

### *RUSSIAN DOES NOT WANT TO GO TO MOSCOW*

LAHORE: July 9.

F. A. Versobleff, a Russian youth who was arrested at the Lahore Railway Station a fortnight ago, was charged before a Magistrate under the Railway Act for travelling without a ticket and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50, in default to two months' imprisonment.

The accused prayed that he might be sent to some workhouse instead of to jail so that he might be able to pay the fine.

Asked by the Court whether he would like to be repatriated to Moscow, the accused said, he would like to remain in India.—A.P.


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# Film Fare For The Week

*"Dark Journey" At The Empire—"Love Is News" At The Regal—"Annie Laurie" At The Capitol—"The Great Barrier" At The Excelsior—"Robinson Crusoe Of Clipper Island" At The Globe—"Night Must Fall" At The Wellington*

"Robinson Crusoe of Clipp er Island" at the Globe this week.

## TRIO STAR IN GAY HIT "LOVE IS NEWS"

### At The Regal

The streamline, modern comedy of a private love affair whose kisses splash all over the front pages and whose adventures sell extra edition, with Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Don Ameche as the thrilling threesome stepping out in a fast moving, high stepping spring-time romance, met uproarious acclaim when the Twentieth Century-Fox Picture, "Love is News" opens to-day at the Regal Theatre. Setting a quick-fire, hilarious pace at the very start, Director Tay Garnett has produced a gay and different comedy romance of sensation-seeking newspapers and headline-dodging heiresses that brings new laurels to its excellent cast, which features Slim Summerville. Dudley Digges, Walter Catlett, George Sanders, Jane Darwell, Stepin Fetchit and Pauline Moore. Out-romancing his brilliant role in "Lloyds of London," Tyrone Power plays a thrilling lead opposite fresh and lovely Loretta Young, who brings a new grace to a portrayal that is engagingly different, with Don Ameche, radio star of the "The First Nighter" outstanding in a vigorously exciting characterization. Because he has just tricked her into another front-page story, heiress Loretta Young swears revenge on Tyrone Power ace reporter for the New York Daily Express (managing Editor: Don Ameche). Determined that he shall know just how it feels to be a newspaper "goldfish-in-a-bowl" with a little privacy as he allowed her, Loretta announces to the papers that she is engaged to Tyrone, and adds that she has presented him with a million dollars. In a flash the former news-gatherer is news himself and Tyrone becomes the target of a thousand linotypes and twice as many salesmen. To force Lorette to admit the hoax, he chases her out to the country only to find himself in an adjoining cell when they are arrested for speeding. Riotously confusing and amusing, the story ascends to a stirring, madcap climax in which the widely publicized hoax becomes the private truth as the modern pair find themselves really in love. Tay Garnett directed the film for which Darryl F. Zanuck, 20th Century-Fox vice-president in charge of production, selected Earl Carroll and Harold Wilson as associate producers.

## "ANNIE LAURIE"

### At The Capitol

Next Saturday, our theatre will screen "Annie Laurie," the homey Scottish comedy with rich sentiment and incidental songs and turns by the inimitable Will Fyffe and others. The picture opens with bagpipe music and retains its Scottish atmosphere throughout. It will please and interest every member of the family, for who is there who has not been charmed, nay even haunted by that unperishable melody of the famous song "Annie Laurie"?

John Anderson, driven into a marriage of convenience by his domineering father, Robert, marries secretly and is left a widower with a baby girl. He goes to the War and is killed leaving the baby in the care of a kindly but childless couple of barge folk, Will and Mag, i.e., Laurie, who bring her up as their own. Will's brother, Alec, in the show business, arrives from America and persuades them to send Annie to a dancing school in Glasgow, where she shows such talent that, when the old folk are turned out of their barge by Robert Anderson, she helps them to open a travelling theatre, which makes their fortune. Meanwhile Jamie Turner, a wealthy young man in love with Annie, withdraws his finance from Robert Anderson for turning the old couple out of their barge, and goes in search of them but when he finds them he agrees to help old Anderson for his grand-daughter's sake, and the film ends on a note of reconciliation and impending matrimony. Will Fyffe is immense as Will Laurie, putting over the homely sentiment with such skill as to relieve it of any mawkishness; he extracts the maximum of fun, too, from his lines and renders two or three characteristic numbers in his inimitable style. He is well supported by Vivienne Chatterton as his wife. In the title role Polly Ward sings and dances brightly; Bruce Seton is manly and attractive as Jamie, and contributes an engaging tenor and Romilly Lunge, Percy Walsh, Frederick Cully and Quinton McPherson are all convincing in support.

"Annie Laurie" with Will Fyffe at the Capitol this week.

## "ROBINSON CRUSOE"

### At The Globe Talkies

One of the most sensational of serials—Republic Pictures' "Robinson Crusoe" opens this week at the Globe Talkies, Sandhurst Road with its terrific first instalment full of thrills, spills and chills.

Although Mala is now one of Hollywood's so-called "Petted darlings" he can still remember with horror the constant hardships of the North and of the days when he was mocked by death and destruction.

Reminiscing on the set of Republic's "Robinson Crusoe of Clipper Island," opening at the Globe Talkies the noted Eskimo star kept a coterie of co-workers pop-eyed and shivering with some of his remembrances.

One day on a hunting trip he wandered in a blizzard for three days with a completely frozen face. He kept washing his face vigorously with snow, but it was not until four years later that the flesh finally grew back on his facial bones.

While guiding Rasmussen, the explorer, the party was captured by Red soldiers of Russia and sentenced to death. Only a miracle saved them.

For years he herded reindeers, working on fishing boats among the treacherous ice floes, carried the mail on foot between Candle and Kougerok, etc.

Then one day a motion picture company came to Alaska to make Igloo and chose the timid appearing youth from all the natives for the lead. That was the beginning which led to "Eskimo," "Last of the Pagans," and the current South Seas fourteen-chapter serial for Republic which also features Mamo Clark, Rex, the Wild Horse, Buck, the dog, and a long list of supporting players.

Along with film, lucky-number coupons are given from which one can easily get a fine wrist-watch for the lucky coupon. Every cinema-fan must avail this great opportunity.

## "NIGHT MUST FALL"

### At The Wellington

An experiment in defiance of tradition is attempted by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer in filming the London stage hit, "Night Must Fall," which comes to the Wellington Talkies this week with Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell in the stellar roles.

A new type of murder story, "Night Must Fall" is unfolded on the screen with a technique as different from any employed before.

A star known for sparkling, frothy roles of the most sympathetic sort, Robert Montgomery now greets his fans in the new picture as one of the most fiendish of murderers.

The adaptation of Emlyn Williams' play, which ran fifty-five weeks in London, departs from all the traditional scenario formulas.

Montgomery's fans will have the surprise of their lives. They will meet an entirely new person, a thoroughly false and bad one.

Throughout the whole story impends the threat of his murderous impulse. And Rosalind Russell has the difficult task of playing a plain girl struggling with her need for love and her loathing of the only man, whom she is convinced is the criminal, to excite the emotion in her.

Developing new treatment of such unusual story material, and for the purpose of reintroducing a star in so completely different a role from any he has done previously, is a compelling problem.

Richard Thorpe directed. John Van Druten, wrote the script.

Besides Montgomery and Miss Russell, the cast include three members of the original stage troupe, Dame May Whitty, Kathleen Harrison and Merle Tottenham, and also Alan Marshall, Matthew Boulton and E E Clive.

"Dark Journey" at the Empire this week.

## "DARK JOURNEY" A BRILLIANT SPY FILM

### At The Empire

At last a "thrilling spy drama" that really thrills. Variations of the spy and counter spy theme have served as the plot for countless films, but never have these familiar ingredients been served-up so skilfully and so entertainingly as in "Dark Journey" which is showing this week at the Empire Theatre.

This is the first product of Victor Saville in association with Alexander Korda, and it is a happy augury of what we might expect from this brilliant combination in the future.

Most of the action of the film takes place in Stockholm during the war years, and provides Conrad Veidt, who co-stars with Vivien Leigh, with the type of role in which he revels as a suave slightly sinister Von Marwitz spy in the pay of Germany. He runs counter to Miss Leigh, as Madeleine, who under the cloak of running a modiste shop is deeply involved in international espionage.

A DANGEROUS GAME

Madeleine plays a doubly dangerous game as a French agent, who ingratiates herself into the service of the Germans and pretends to act for them. Madelein and Von Marwitz are drawn together, but their happiness is continually overcast by a shadow of suspicion. Events move swiftly to a climax. The Allies, finding that Madeleine's life is in danger, takes her into protective custody

Madeleine knows too much for German safety, so Von Marwitz puts aside his personal feeling and attempts a sensational coup. This is worked out in a highly ingenious and thrilling climax which would be unfair to reveal.

Conrad Veidt, cast to perfection, gives one of the most brilliant performances of his distinguished career. He clearly demonstrates that he is one of the really great actors on the screen. He never once loses grip of a character which less experienced hands might easily have been reduced to a series of uninspiring melodramatic poses.

WELL SUPPORTED

He received magnificent support from beautiful Miss Leigh, who in her first long role reveals unusual talent and a delightful personality. She will go far.

The rest of the cast are virtually overshadowed by the brilliance of the two principals, but sterling support is given by Joan Gardner, Anthony Bushell, Uraula Jeans, and Margery Pickard. Special mention must be made of Cecil Parker, who stands out with a perfect cameo as captain of a British "Q"-boat.

If you are seeking an evening's entertainment, then on no account miss "Dark Journey."

"Night Must Fall" with Robert Montgomery and Rosalind Russell at the Wellington this week.

"Love Is News" with Tyrone Power and Loretta Young at the Regal this week.

## 3-DIMENSIONAL PHOTOGRAPHY RKO RADIO

### Disney Cartoons

News has been received from Hollywood that Walt Disney is preparing to spring three-dimensional photography on the industry in the cartoons he is now planning to start. Off his new RKO Radio releasing contract. The process is the result of lengthy experimenting by Disney and does not require the use of any special glasses or other gadgets. Disney will be the first producer of importance to try three-dimensional pictures.

The camera will photograph the various backgrounds and figures through three moving celluloid strips at different distances from the lens.

## THE GREAT BARRIER

### At The Excelsior

"The Great Barrier" has been acclaimed as Britain's greatest picture for years. Indeed with the possible exception of "Cavalcade," no other picture has had such universal and unstinted praise showered upon it by critics and film-goers. You must have heard of the memorable premiere it had at the new Gaumont, London's latest and most luxurious cinema, when thousands of Londoners blocked the entire length of Haymarket to cheer Her Majesty Queen Mary and the many Society and other notabilities who came to attend it. It is seldom that the opening performances of even the most famous pictures are graced by the presence of Royalty, but "The Great Barrier," seen this week at the Excelsior certainly deserves this signal honour.

"An epic of empire-building"—that's how we are tempted to describe "The Great Barrier." It is, in fact, the story of the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, romantically conceived and vividly laid out against the background of the majestic Rockies. The picture was actually made, at an enormous cost, in the heart of the Rocky Mountains, where the matchless grandeur of the scenery inspired the players literally to the heights in enacting the drama of man's battle against a savage Nature with the grim determination of ultimate victory.

Mr. Milton Rosmer, who directed the picture, certainly deserves to be congratulated on the masterly manner in which he has handled his subject—the superb simplicity and sincerity with which he has unfolded his vivid human drama.

The acting is uniformly admirable and the photography simply magnificent. It seems that everyone concerned in the making of the film was genuinely inspired by the confident feeling that here was something well worth doing.

Richard Arlen, in the character of the gambler who becomes the hero of the story, has achieved the greatest success of his film career. Charming Antoinette Cellier provides the love-interest and has rendered her part exceedingly well. That delightful Viennese actress, Lilli Palmer, scores a great hit as the vivacious blonde of the drinking den. It was, in fact, her pronounced success in this role which earned her the honour of being presented to Queen Mary when Her Majesty attended the first performance of the film. Now her position seems assured.

"Great Barrier" at the Excelsior from to-night.

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DURGDAS B. ADVANI,
Managing Director.



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# Gladstone Solomon's Lecture At Royal Society Of Arts

## "Art Must Be Based On The People's Life"

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

LONDON, June 19.

On Friday afternoon Lord Lloyd presided over a well-attended meeting of the Indian Section of the Royal Society of Arts, London, to hear and discuss a paper by Mr. W. E. Gladstone Solomon, K. I. H., on India's message in Art. The audience was Indian as well as English,—and evinced the closest interest in the lecture and its illustrations. The discussion was sustained by artists who were or had been engaged in art work in India.

Lord Lloyd said he was closely associated, while in India, with the distinguished lecturer, who for years carried on a great and valuable work there. He was not content with finding something already going on, which he could carry on with ease but perhaps small utility. He set to work upon the foundation generously built by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and might be said in one sense to have created the Bombay School of Art. He would not be taken as saying that other and very fine work had not been done in Bombay. That would be impossible, with the name of Lockwood Kipling a household word. Nor was India without other art schools, each with its pioneers and its accomplished and devoted staff. Good work there had been before Gladstone Solomon had arrived; but he ventured to say that Indian art life was lacking in fire and energy; it was dull, because the forceful personality of Mr. Solomon was not yet on the scene. They backed him in his strenuous efforts and claims, discussed though they were, and often disparagingly. They watched with great admiration, too, the work in Bengal and elsewhere. There had always been a healthy rivalry in art, and there always would be. As to the arousing of art activity in Bombay, Gladstone Solomon could claim to have attempted much and performed much. Mural decoration, a life class, a sculpture class, one of whose students gained a gold medal at the Academy some years back,—such things remained a permanent record of the man's work. They took a delight in his efforts, for in art they hoped that a bridge might be found over which people of the most conflicting opinions could pass onto a common meeting ground, —that common ground the cultivation and protection of Indian art. In time this bridge had been strengthened, until passing over it were found intense Congressmen and the Toriest of Tories, people from all states and provinces and from all classes of society. That was no small achievement. The students and the people of Western India held the man and his work in the greatest affection.

### MR. GLADSTONE SOLOMON'S LECTURE.

The readers of the Bombay Press are so familiar with the work, principles and arguments of Mr. Solomon that no attempt will be made to offer a full report of the lecture; but many outstanding remarks deserve mention. The general tenour of the lecturer's ruling sentiment was a pronounced love and admiration for the poor and lowly, and his remarks whenever he touched on, the life of the nation cannot be lightly passed over.

Mr. Solomon first paid a tribute to the School, and its founder, who eighty years ago evinced the most remarkable foresight and a highly intelligent generosity in founding what had come to be called first the J. J. and eventually the Bombay School of Art. When he entered on the service he felt how much need existed for what could be called, in a good sense, a powerful patronage, and in Lord Lloyd they found that useful and even essential patronage. With his support and his enthusiasm they started eighteen years ago a modern movement. They hoped then, and they were sure now, that the Indian people were waiting for stimulus and guidance to develop an Indian art in this age. They had not only seen that grow to realisation, but there was now sometimes even an unrestrained regard for home productions simply because they were home productions. Two things had been proved in less than twenty years: first that Indian art was still characteristic and uninjured by the process of stimulation and instruction, and secondly that Indian artists could advantageously avail themselves of Western teaching.

### THE MODERN TASK.

Dealing with modern times, they should recognise that there is no one school of painting in India that could monopolise the name of Indian Art.

Painting was an art as well as an emotion, and the acquirement of the rules of that art from Western technique would be no detriment, but an advantage, in the creation and interpretation of Indian artistic feeling. For thirty years past there had been what he regarded as an unfortunate obscuration of Indian art owing to the effort to isolate it.

The Moghal invasion did not overwhelm Indian life or art, although it enriched it. Nor would Western art canons destroy modern Indian art. They would relieve it from mechanical inability, and would enrich it.

It had never been his aim nor his plan to impose his ideas on Indian students, but to guide them in their own line of progress.

### INSPIRATION FROM THE MASSES

The alluring atmosphere of the Caves was perhaps hard to break away from, for there one gazed on dark-skinned beauties who seemed to have ruled a great world, yet still had power to move and captivate. The art of that age sprang from the environment of that age; and that taught them that they should seek modern art inspiration from the India of their own day. Art must be based on the people's life. The art produced in India must be Indian in the highest degree. The physical and spiritual were blended in Indian mentality and it was difficult to say which was the more important. They were intermingled inextricably. The comprehension of that would not be assisted either by politics or by the wisdom in libraries. It was among the lowly that the student of art should seek his art. The lowly absorded the old tales of legendary and semi-historic India with their mother's milk. Indian "untidiness" was as glorious to the artist as it was odious to the globe-trotting writer. What was "Indian superstition" to the writers, was full of spiritual implication to the lecturer. He found it almost impossible to understand the case with which the visitor from without could miss the good and beautiful things in India. A visit to Benares, alive with festival activity,—the district around, where he with others had stopped enraptured to hear a hermit in tone from a hill cave the Ramayana in Hindi,—these things seemed to some Western visitors a source of hopeless despair. What was weird and impressive, became abominable and valueless.

### WESTERN WEALTH WORSHIP.

The concentration on material wealth appeared to be the cause of this attitude, to some extent. Strangers seemed to see in the pageant of India either despicable degradation or a marvellous display of "untold riches" They wanted to get, with the least delay, to the Maharajas and the upholstered elephants. Yet one incident of the life of the people was worth more to the world than all its wealth, and, incidentally, than all the canvasses that ever were painted, and all the writings that ever were written on Indian defects.

Let the Indian art student, then, go to the life of living India, even if he also studied the achievements of old art production and the records of the mysterious past.

Mr. Gladstone Solomon gave an eloquent picture of the agricultural and village life, the village fair, and the devotees at a festival. He said that he found such a festival a feast of colour, across which moved the Muslims in their own distinctive raiment. If he had to choose between the picturesqueness of the poor and the sumptuousness of the rich and noble, he would reflect: The Rajas and Maharajas may change and even pass, but the poor and the peasantry never pass out of the picture. The art student would find fruitful ground among them, where life, art and religion were blended.

### INDIAN ART CRAFTSMEN.

Let them move among the zealous and skilled Indian craftsmen too. They would see the younger generation of such artists enjoying the privilege of following the calling of their fathers. They would mix with men of art who regarded art not so much as a livelihood as a reason for living. They would find them not alienated from their home, but their home vitalising their art.

Mr. Solomon declared that he took no gloomy view of the modern art of India. He concluded his address with excellent examples of Indian life and architecture, some of the slides being kindly lent by Lady Hartog. Slides illustrating the work in various genres carried out by students of the Bombay School of Art elicited applause, several creating a degree of enthusiasm.

### DISCUSSION.

Mr. J. F. Arora, of the Bombay School, hoped that the closest connection of the Indian artist with Indian life and atmosphere would be maintained. Every credit was due to Mr. Solomon for preventing technical instruction becoming a denationalising force. He hoped that his successors would keep the same principle in mind. Everything was lost when a nation's cultural tradition was supplanted.

Mr. John De La Valette, in paying a tribute to the lecturer and his work, said that he was in the main in full agreement with him. He specifically quoted several passages of the lecture and said that, even if they had minor points of difference, all could grant sympathy and support to what had been said. The lecturer had said that his function had been to guide rather than to teach; that was all to the good; but those acquainted with the methods of the instructor would know that that involved the use of examples, from which the guidance could be effected. There lay one of their difficulties, for it was hard to secure a supply. Of the supreme examples, there were few old masters available in the world now. The works obtainable contained but a proportion that could guide or suggest. Mr. Solomon had done well in taking the students to the Caves, and there he would make a mild correction. The modern discovery of those treasures dated at least back to 1912. For in that year was published a work, embodying researches in these localities, that had secured a great reception in three countries. Further, the difficulty of making a collection of modern Indian works by reason of the conditions surrounding selection, led him to suggest the adoption of their method in connection with the Exhibition of Indian Art in September 1934. Different schools should be left to themselves make their own selection of works. There had been borne in on him that there was a large underlying similarity in Indian art, whatever the province it came from. That had also convinced him that it was a comparatively unimportant thing what technique was employed. In no case would the Indian artist sink to be a slave of the West.

Mr. Peroy Brown, Calcutta, said he appreciated the advantages of acquiring all that was best from whatever source. It could not be deduced from that statement that he slighted national thought and native inspiration. In fact, he had acquired a sort of notoriety for insisting that oriental art should seek its inspiration in oriental life. Mr. Solomon was on firm ground when he referred to the people's art. The folk art of India had not been explored to a sufficient extent. In those enterprising efforts splashed in whitewash on their walls, and in their pottery, he had seen a great deal that was stimulating and worthy of study. He had seen pottery in which the forms bore close resemblance to that depicted in the Ajanta frescoes. The indigenous art must be based on the life and labour of the people From those remarks they might gather that he was extremely oriental in his orientation. In fact, he had heard that he had been brought back to England in order to be de-orientalised.

Votes of thanks to the lecturer and chairman were passed.

## BRAHMIN MARRIES BHIL GIRL

(From Our Correspondent)
DOHAD, July 8.

An inter-caste marriage was celebrated according to Vedic rites at the Arya Samaj of Freeland Gunj, Dohad. A Brahman social worker Sjt Ganpatishanker G. Bhatt was united into a wedlock with a Bhil girl, named Vijaya was a student in the Vanita Vishram of Surat and who has passed the Vernacular Final Examination.

The marriage was witnessed by friends and well-wishers of both the parties. This marriage is unique and first of its kind as it is between a Brahmin the highest among Aryans and a Bhil the aborigine Anarya caste.


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|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black | 1 | | | 1 Pearce |
| Brace | 2 | | | 2 Edwards |
| Marland | 3 | | | 3 Chater |
| Evans | 4 | | | 4 Bloss |
| Raffelle | 5 | | | 5 Riley |
| O'Baid | 6 | | | 6 Thompson |
| Burn | 7 | | | 7 Gaswell |
| Jones | 8 | | | 8 Elliott |
| Meekings | 9 | | | 9 Clarke |
| Munro | 10 | | | 10 Beedham |
| C. Hoyt | 11 | | | 11 Singh |
| Oneale | 12 | | | 12 Connor |
| Peroival | 13 | | | 13 Owen |
| Glennon | 14 | | | 14 Trafian |
| Scarlett | 15 | | | 15 Ringstead |
| Flynn | 16 | | | 16 Sherston |
| Morris | 17 | | | 17 Horley |
| Balfour | 18 | | | 18 McGaffin |
| Southey | 19 | | | 19 Raymond |
| Heavey | 20 | | | 20 A. Higgins |
| Marrable | 21 | | | 21 Randall |
| Zensky | 22 | | | 22 Godfrey |
| Hutchins | 23 | | | 23 R. Higgins |
| Harding | 24 | | | 24 Jennings |
| Northmore | 25 | | | 25 M. Hoyt |
| Mendoza | 26 | | | 26 Seyd Fateh |
| Balfour | 27 | | | 27 Northmore |
| Whiteside | 28 | | | 28 Malone |
| Roberts | 29 | | | 29 A. J. Talib |
| Forsyth | 30 | | | 30 B. Bapu |
| Lightfoot | 31 | | | 31 Robinson |
| Wallace | 32 | | | 32 Hewett |
| Roberts | 33 | | | 33 H. K. Irani |
| Bond | 34 | | | 34 Evans |
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For this Pool Twelve of the most successful Jockeys' names are given below. Forecast all twelve by indicating against their names in the squares of the down column A for a Winner, O for a Second, X for a Third.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Black | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Brace | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Evans | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| Raffelle | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| O'Baid | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Burn | 6 | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| Meekings | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Marrable | 8 | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 |
| Balfour | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 |
| Roberts | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| Rylands | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 |
| Selby | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 |
| MINIMUM STAKE ANNAS EIGHT | As. 2 | As. 2 | As. 2 | As. 2 | As. 2 | As. 2 | As. 2 | As. 2 | As. 2 | As. 2 | As. 2 | As. 2 | |

Points allowed: 3 for a Win, 2 for a Second, 1 for a Third. Highest number of points Wins, next highest Second, next highest Third. Dividends, 50%, 30% and 20%.



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TALKIES,

# As Foreigners See Britain

## Locarno Inconceivable Without Settlement Of Spanish Problem

(By Our London Correspondent)

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The newspaper, on the whole, is depicted as being a correct mirror of events, personalities and tendencies. If we admit this, of a truth, the Englishman and the British Government must frequently feel that the Foreign Press, at least, from their point of view, is the most ghastly variety of a concave mirror. If British prestige, British honour and British strength depend to any significant degree on the colour of its criticism in the Foreign Press, then must every British statesman and politician live in a weird world of perpetual nightmare.

What with Herr Hitler's unending whining for Colonies, the Rebel Franco's pooh-poohing about protection accorded by the British Navy on high seas round Spain, and Mussolini out in open and vulgar abuse, any conception of the "average" Britisher must be at its lowest ebb since the War, which, again, is saying that it is the lowest ever, in recorded history.

Here are some more of the countless gems which rubricate the Foreign Interest Columns of the Continental newspapers.

The London "Times" has become a generally accepted depositor of British conscience, writes E. Montes in the 'A B. C.' of Seville. This definition, he says, is not new, for it dates back to the last twenty years of the XIX century. Now the British Press, led by the same "Times" are engaged in shameless lying and display a disconcerting amount of egoism. Even before the Spanish troubles so fatal for a prestige, the British Press was in the midst of a great moral crisis. Of all European people, the British are the most ignorant about the significance of world events. The poor Briton gets the most incomplete and the most perverted information. Does the average Britisher know what Bolshevism is and what Russia's plans are?

IMBECILES ALL—WITH A FEW EXCEPTIONS

Under "average Britisher" the writer means not only the shop assistants, but also Cambridge Professors, Admirals, City bankers and elegant Lords. With the exception of a picked few, he adds, all Britons, from the Chelsea model to Professor Murray, hold the opinions of an imbecile.

Discussing the proposed visit of Baron von Neurath to London another Italian newspaper, "Giornale d'Italia," refers to the rich crop of rumours many of which are directed against Italy. Practically, the whole of the European Left-Press, says the paper, suggests that it is a serious blow to the "axis".

The tendency behind this well-arranged campaign is clear. It is an attempt to drive a wedge between Germany and Italy and an encouragement to Eden to make the best of the confusion created through the campaign. The "Giornale d'Italian" refused to believe that Mr. Eden will be unfaithful to the spirit of the Mediterranean Gentlemen's Agreement, praised and proclaimed, before the whole world. It also knows that Mr. Neville Chamberlain's political intelligence is much too high to allow him to fall into the intriguers' trap.

BRITISH ROLE IN DANUBIAN COUNTRIES

And in Germany the view is taken that the Anglo-German relations have substantially improved lately not because German military leaders have become nervous over British rearmament or because German weapons proved to be not invincible. The "Berliner Borsenzeitung" says that Neurath, who recently toured the Danubian area, had the opportunity to see for himself what role British influence played in that region, which on historical, material and economic grounds, forms part of the sphere of influence of German interests. This British role in the Danubian countries recently has been rather ambiguous. Questions about Britain's aims in the Danubian sphere would be more justified than questions about Germany's aims. Germany's historic role in the Danubian area is perfectly clearly established. But what is the aim of British influence? Its ambiguity, declares the "Borzenzeitung", has recently impressed even close friends of British policy.

FRENCH OPINION

Meanwhile, the French view is that London has decided to make the best of the conciliatory attitude of Germany. The results of the Eden-von Neurath meeting will show whether the German Press has expressed the real thoughts of the German Government. In view of the points to be discussed, Spain and Locarno, the meeting will be of the utmost importance, says Paris "L'oeuvre", both to Great Britain and Europe. It is expected that the Spanish problem will be the centre of discussions, as without its settlement, Locarno would be inconceivable. The reason which prompted the Foreign Office to issue its invitation with such unexpected haste lies in certain reports obtained from Spain which show that Italy is envisaging the sending of two more divisions to General Franco. By exercising pressure upon Italy through von Neurath in London and C. G. S., General Beck in Paris. Great Britain hopes to avoid a fresh Mediterranean and European crisis.

FROM "PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE," SHANGHAI

Some anxiety was expressed during the Coronation festivities in Shanghai lest the British flag be inadvertently displayed upside down—which appears to be regarded as a signal of distress.

The Union Jack is a flag with a design which is not very easy for an amateur to decide whether it is the right way up or not, and there is some excuse for Chinese (if not for others) joining in the recent celebrations falling into the grave error of displaying the British flag upside down. But something much worse happened in Singapore, where several Chinese shops displayed the "Manchukuo" flag during the Coronation festivities, not knowing what it was."

The attention of Mr. Sze Zau-Tsung, the acting Consul-General, was drawn to one particular case, and the explanation he received was that the flag had been given to the shop, whose owners had used it in ignorance. Interviewed by the representative of a local British newspaper, Mr. Sze stated that he was sure the flying of "Manchukuo" flags had been done in ignorance, and he did not attach any political significance to it

## OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(Continued from Page 6.)

This move associated closely with Colonel Beck, the present Polish Foreign Minister, has made but little progress. Earlier attempts in the direction were made with the northern States. They did not score. Poland has been recently giving attention to making a beginning from another direction, viewing success here would make an impression with the Baltic States. Polish policy in this, it came to be considered, would represent a deviation to Roumania's care to the line of the Little Entente. But according to reports in well-informed sources, King Carol's visit to Warsaw has taken place with the full knowledge and approval of both Jugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. The Prague daily, "Ceske Slovo," which stands near to President Benesh, views with satisfaction the visit of the Roumanian King to Warsaw. Roumania is held as well estimating the value of understanding with Czechoslovakia especially as a sound and advanced industrial unit, while the Russian factor is not now a source of great concern in Bucharest. To-day's papers announce the entrusting of the motorisation of the Roumanian army to Czechoslovakia. It is known that Germany had been making great efforts to gain this task. The development is looked upon as one of much importance and as representing a strengthening of the idea of the Little Entente. It is thought that King Carol would exert influence in Warsaw in the direction of an improvement in Poland's relation with Czechoslovakia, with what result it is as yet too early to state.

**A GOLDEN PAGE FROM THE HISTORY OF MAHRATTAS**

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# How Germany Would Run Colonies

## Nazi Professor Says Complete Separation Of "Blacks" And Whites Would Be Insisted Upon

**Complete separation of Black and White peoples would be insisted upon in any German colony.**

**This is one of the main points made in a book by Dr. Reinhold Schober, entitled "Cameroon," in which are reviewed some of the things Germany would do if she were given a colony, which should be read with interest in view of the recent debate on "German Colonies," held by a local association.**

Dr. Schober is a lecturer in Berlin University and his book has apparently been published with the approval of the authorities.

With regard to a colonial racial policy, the author writes, "It would be unthinkable for the German nation to undertake a racial mixing with the colonial people as in the case, for instance, with France, Portugal and Italy."

NOT LIKE THE FASCISTS!

In this respect, Dr. Schober points out, there lies "an important difference between National Socialist and Fascist ideology."

He declares that there are three main tasks for the colonizer.

First, the employment of the sources of raw materials for the benefit of the home country and of mankind.

Second, the responsible development of the natives, according to their nature, into valuable members of the family of nations.

Third, work in tropical science in the interests of the whole of mankind. "A colony should be one great field of experiment for the scientific developments of a nation of high culture.

The individual culture of the natives should be preserved, Dr. Schober insists, but it would have to be done "in conformity with modern needs..... without the false romanticism which artificially cultivates conditions that are out of date."

"LOW LEVEL" OF ENGLISH SCHOOLS.

Dr. Schober declares that special attention must be paid to education which must be adapted to the needs of the colony.

"The English school system in the mandated territory of Cameroon, he says, "is on a very low level."

Germany would introduce technical schools for the teaching of handicrafts. There would be special centres for educating native girls in motherhood and hygiene.

Regarding finance, the aim would be to make the colony pay its own way so far as possible.

Criticisms of Germany's colonial aspirations on the ground that the Nazis' treatment of the Jews in Germany is not reassuring in view of what might be expected in their dealings with native communities are met by the author with the argument that the anti-Jewish laws in Germany were passed merely to keep the Jewish race separate from the Germans.

JEWS ARE JUST "GUESTS."

Jews,writes Dr. Schober, should look upon themselves as "guests" in Germany.

"If one thinks of such historical examples as the treatment of Ireland by Britain," he observes, "or the civil war and disturbances which have recently stirred up peoples of the same nation against each other on religious grounds—as in Mexico and Scotland—then one must regard the German method of dealing with the Jews as a shining example of leniency."—Reuter.

# Hindu-Muslim Unity

### *Essential Factor For Getting Independence, Says Shaukat Ali*

RAGAUL, July 8.

Maulana Shaukat Ali and Maulana Hasrat Mohani reached Jalaum on Tuesday afternoon and were given a reception by the local Muslims.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in an election speech in support of the League candidate for the bye-election to the U. P Assembly from Bundelkhand Division said that he was always ready for an honourable settlement with other communities but he would not be coerced to surrendering the rights of the Muslims.

The same day a mass meeting was held at Orai at night. Syed Zakirali, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Hasrat Mohani and Mr. Masud Zaman addressed the meeting.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in his speech laid great stress on Hindu-Muslim unity, without which it was impossible to attain freedom and he deplored the line of action adopted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru which would culminate in accentuating differences between the different classes and communities in India.—A.P.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

List of candidates who have passed the M. Sc. Examination in Geology of the Benares Hindu University held in the month of April, 1937, is as under:—

GEOLOGY.

28. Mathura Prasad Naithani, College of Science, B H. U. (Second class).

29. Srinivasa Raghava Prasad College of Science, B. H. U. (Second class).

30. T. Sudhakaram College of Science, B.H.U. (Second Class).

### *STRIKERS RESUME WORK*

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Three thousand operatives of the Angus Jute Mill, Bhadreshwar (Hooghly) who were rendered idle consequent upon the strike of the weavers on May 31 resumed work yesterday and the mill is working with full complement.—A.P.

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### *VOICE OF INDIAN PEOPLE*

#### Spanish Students' Gratitude

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, June 30.
(By Air Mail).

Following is the copy of a letter addressed by M. R. Munoz Suay, Secretary of the National Union of Spanish Students, Valencia, to the General Secretary of the All-India Students' Federation in Great Britain and Ireland.

Dear Friends.

Resolutions have been voted throughout India to support of the Spanish people, and these resolutions have been made known to us, thanks to the World Students' Association. Throughout our country, in the cities or at the front, we have heard with deepest gratitude of your support in our cause.

The voice of the Indian people, like the voice of the Indian students, like the voice of your dear Master Rabindra Nath Tagore, will not be raised in vain. While we defend, arms in hand, our national integrity, we are fighting for your liberty and for international democracy

With warm greetings,

From the Executive Committee of the U. F. E. H.
(National Union of Spanish Students)
R. MUNOZ SUAY.
(Secretary).

### *LIMITATION OF RADIO*

#### *It Will Never Replace Newspapers, Says Expert*

Those persons who, lacking the full facts of the case, are wont to predict that the newspaper will eventually be replaced by the radio are effectively rebuked by Major Gladstone Murray, general manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Commission and one of the world's greatest authorities on the subject of radio. Speaking before the Institute of Education by Radio at Columbus, Ohio, Major Murray declared:

"Radio has its limitations and in one sense its message is even more evanescent than that of the printed periodical. It provides the initial impetus; but it is doubtful if it can complete the job unaided. The whole of the serious side of broadcasting requires the continuous support of the printed word in various forms".

Continuing Major Murray pointed out that one cannot fold up a radio message or advertisement and tuck it in his pocket to be looked over when he has more time. He cannot go over it at his leisure—he must be right there when the message is delivered or he never gets it. He cannot drop the radio to answer the telephone and pick it up again at the point where he was interrupted. He cannot listen to the market reports while his wife and daughter are hearing household hints or his son is taking in the reports of the baseball game. A lot of things can be done with a newspaper that cannot be done with a radio.

### OLD WOMAN STABBED TO DEATH

LAHORE, July 6.

How continued revilement of an aged woman based on a superstitious belief led an impressionable youth to commit murder was related at the Lahore High Court to-day when a sentence of death passed on a 22-year old Hindu named Desraj was reduced to one of transportation for life.

The prosecution case was that a retired policeman of Gujranwala had a son born to him in his old age. The child became a victim to a lingering decease soon after birth and the superstitious members of the family laid the blame for the child's illness at the door of their neighbour, an old Brahmin woman.

They accused her of practising witch-craft and working some evil charm so that the child might not survive. This sinister belief was strengthened when the child after a temporary cure suffered a relapse and the womenfolk of the house began to abuse the supposed witch with more venom than ever.

Desraj the uncle of the ailing child was so far carried away by this abuse of the woman that picking up a knife he rushed out of his house and stabbed the old woman who died almost immediately.—A. P.

### COUNTRY-MADE REVOLVER SEIZED

NEW DELHI, July 9.

Several searches were made in Meerut to-day in connection with a revolver and cartridges found from an unclaimed box near the Delhi Railway Station yesterday. No arrest has so far been made.

The box contained one country-made double-barrelled revolver and 20 cartridges and some proscribed literature.—A. P.

# BARODA MUST HAVE TRADE COMMISSIONER IN TOKIO

## Amin Urges Bringing In Japanese Experts To Train Indian Artisans

(From Our Correspondent).

BARODA: (By Mail).

"Unless and until the educational system of India is radically changed and the idea of one nationhood permeates throughout the whole country, there is no prospect of social, economical and political uplift of India, This is what Japan teaches us." In these words Raj Mitra B.D. Amin, Managing Director of Alembic Chemical Works Co., Ltd., who has just returned from Japan, summed up the position when interviewed by me.

"Small-scale industries are making remarkable progress and are helping the large scale ones. In Japan, every one speaks in terms of the nation, and hence there is no spirit of individualism, which has been wrongly ushered in India as a result of the faulty educational system."

BRING IN EXPERTS.

"Referring to the Baroda Government, he expressed a hope that it should bring some Japanese experts to develop small-scale industries and the Kalabhuvan Technical Institute afforded ample opportunities to develop them. He said: "It is better to bring a few Japanese experts and to enable artisan classes to get training under them, than to send a number of officials to study Japanese life. The Japanese Government would give a sympathetic attitude towards such a scheme."

"Baroda Government ought to appoint a trade commissioner in Japan to bring into close contact with the Japanese Government in order to develop the industrial resources of the State and to develop the trade of Okha Port. This would stimulate our export and import trade, as well as make it easy to bring Japanese experts to State to train our own men in different cottage industries."

A country like India has much to learn from a progressive nation like Japan."

### *50,000 ROAD DEATHS IN 1937*

#### *Great Increase In U. S. A, Bonuses For Careful Drivers?*

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey (By Mail).

Deaths from motorcar accidents in the United States may reach the ghastly figure of 50,000 during the present year in the opinion of Mr. Louis H. Pink, New York State Superintendent of Insurance.

If such a figure were realised, it would represent an increase of more than a third on the fatalities of 1936.

"The main problem is not the kind or cost of automobile insurance, but the safety of life and limb," Mr. Pink told the insurance section of the American Manager's Association. "Some 36,000 people are killed each year and over 1,000,000 injured in automobile accidents.

"The toll this year, if present indications are continued, may run up to 50,000 dead.

"As we sit here each day at this convention talking about this problem, 99 persons are killed and 2,740 injured."

Mr. Pink asked for financial inducements to "interest" the average driver in being more careful; and for the imposition of further penalties on careless drivers.

Deaths from road accidents in Great Britain numbered 6,561 in 1936.—Reuter.

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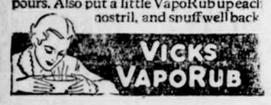

# OUR READERS' VIEWS

## Congress And Anti-Imperialist Front

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—That it is most urgent to unite the anti-imperialist forces in the country goes without saying. This has almost become a truism which has perhaps lost its original vigour. But which is the basis for this United Front. What is the foundation for this United Anti-Imperialist Front? I believe that Congress in spite of all the defects and shortcomings of the present-day Right Wing Leadership, is the most effective Anti-Imperialist Organisation in the country and will remain so for a long time to come. Not that there are no Anti-Imperialist forces outside the Congress; but they are either too scattered or too weak. Is it, therefore, wise and statesmanlike on our part to leave the most organised and disciplined Anti-Imperialist organisation like the Congress and try to build up a rival one? Certainly this would be sheer waste of time and energy. The path of wisdom and statesmanship therefore lies in polling all our resources under the banner of the Congress. The fight for freedom which have to carry on against Imperialism is going to be a most strenuous and stubborn one. Ireland had to spend centuries in this fight for freedom and one does not know how long India will have to wait till it becomes completely free. We, therefore, to rally round all the anti-imperialist forces under the Congress, strengthening it, widen its sphere of activity, carry its message to every village and factory, make it a real organisation of the masses, affiliate the class organisations of the workers and peasants to it and thus make it an effective anti-imperialist organisation.

Then we have to carry the message of the Congress to every nook and corner, to every village and factory we have to organise a volunteer corpse, whose motto will be freedom of our motherland, and service of the people. The brave Frontier Pathan, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan has shown what a glorious part an ordinary volunteer can play in our fight for freedom. Let the Left Wing in our province try to organise a volunteer corpse in the spirit of sacrifice, service and heroism displayed by the Khuda-i-Khidmatgars of the N. W. F. I hope that the Left Wing in the Congress in our province will work in a consorted manner with the sole desire of serving the exploited and poverty-stricken masses and with the unflinching determination of liberating India from the shackles of imperialism.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. RUIKER,
President, Provincial Trade Union Congress.

Nagpur.

## Sisal Fibre In India

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With the advance in the price of Sisal Hemp fibre to £23 a ton London, a great opportunity has presented itself to the Bombay Presidency, Western Coasts of India, and the Central Provinces, in developing one of the most abundant but much neglected economic resources of the country. It is a pity indeed, that neither Messrs. Drummond and Prain, nor any other recent workers in the field, nor any of the so-called Imported Experts could find out the potential Sisal fibre plant of commerce, which has all along been flourishing in their midst as a weed to be given a wide berth to. A good deal of wild talk about Sisal in East Africa, Mexico, Bahamas, etc., have been indulged in recently in the Press with the ostensible object of helping the development of Sisal industry in India with experience gained in those countries. But none of the exponents did ever think of the Sisal plant growing everywhere in Bombay Presidency right up to the Central Provinces wildly and luxuriantly.

Imported into India by the Portugese in the fifteenth Century it has become so naturalised to Bombay soil in particular that that it has been passed over by many eminent Authorities in India as "Common Aloe Fibre plant." Known as Agave vivipara,—the common bastard Aloe,—to the earlier Botanists like Dr. Royle,—it was ultimately renamed Agave cantala by Messrs. Drummond and Prain. But it was undoubtedly left to Professor Lyster Dewey of the U.S.A. Fibre Investigation Bureau to classify it as one of the three important Agaves out of the 300 species extant, which yield the valuable Sisal hemp of commerce. And it was ultimately left to the writer to identify it and to discover the vast potentialities of development, which the plant offers in suitable soil, climate, and rainfall conditions prevailing, in the different parts of India. This was achieved after years' of incessant research work in the field, the factory and the laboratory. The chief home of Agave cantala—the "sine qua non" of that famous and finest Sisal Hemp of commerce,—which always fetches a premia of £1 to £2 per ton over the prices of East African and Mexican Sisal,—is Java. Large plantations fitted with the most modern and up-to-date decorticating machinery are turning out large quantities of this fibre for the European consumer. The fibre thus produced is converted into various commercial commodities from the huge hawsers and Marine Ropes, twines, strings, and binder's twine, to belting, matting, Doormats, and a hundred and one useful articles of everyday use. Even in Java natives still prepare it much in the same way as the members of the depressed classes and others do in Bombay and elsewhere, i.e. by water-retting. But the fibre thus obtained loses much of its value and utility when subjected to water-retting. The European-owned plantations in Java yet do not know that the mass of pulp obtainable a swaste yields a valuable fertiliser when properly prepared and which can be made to enrich the soil in a better and more economical way than the imported mineral and organic Fertilisers.

The plant is known in Bombay by its English name as the "Bombay Aloe Fibre" plant. In Gujarathi it is known as "Ketgi" or "Ketki." In Marathi it is known as "Ghaipath", "Gha'l" "Ghalpathi" A considerable quantity of the fibre used to be exported to England during the post-War days. But the fibre being extracted either by water-retting or laborious hand-stripping, the prices offered for it was always low. A large quantity of this fibre was made by mechanical decortication at Pawai and sent to England. The fibre not only fetched a better price than East African Sisal but the buyers spoke highly of the quality produced and asked to be supplied with larger quantities at the time. The fibre, which is to-day extracted, is either used for home consumption or for the local markets for the manufacture of ropes and strings. Attempts were made by me in the post-war days to utilise the fibre for the manufacture of Belting, Door-mats matting,s Brush-ware, Gil Mill Press cloth (As a substitute of Camel Hair), etc., samples of which were examined at the time by Dr. Harold H. Menn, D. Sc., then Director of Agriculture, and the late Mr R. J. Mead, CSI, CIE, ICS then Director of Industries, Bombay The latter also examined a Power Fibre Decorticating Machine that I made at Byculla, and demonstrated at Virar. Mr. R D Bell, ICS (later Sir Robert Bell Acting Governor of Bombay), then Director of Industries, consulted me several times regarding machinery for tackling these Agaves, and the commercial utilisation of this fibre.

The development of this industry is essential in the interest of the rural population, some members of which to-day depend on the extraction and utilisation of the fibre for their daily bread, and in the interest of the middle class unemployed people. There are three distinct lines of developing the industry, viz:—(a) by supplying small hand driven decorticators to the people, who carry on the industry and by arranging for the sale of the fibre produced; (b) by supplying small power plants to small parties of unemployed people, who would take the machine from place to place in areas like Mutha and Nira canals, the Gokak canal area, etc., where the plant is grown on the embankments with the double purpose of protecting the embankments, and of impeding the onrush of water during floods. In this case also arrangements have to be made for immediate disposal of the fibre. And (c) by arranging the planting of the Suckers or Bulbus on co-operative basis in villages or in suitable tracts with a central factory for decortication. There is another matter which also requires to be tackled, viz:—the (1) manufacture of various commercial commodities on cottage industry lines; (2) the utilisation of the pulp obtained as a result of decortication of the fibre for the manufacture of high class Nitrogenous organic Fertiliser, which would enrich the soil in a better way than cattle dung, and (3) the arrangement for the sale of the manufactured products. But to make the industry to hold its own in the world market would surely require the matter to be taken up on rational industrial basis with plantations in a suitable locality of atleast 2,000 acres of land fitted up with the most modern Fibre Decorticating factory. The cost of such an enterprise would be about Rs. 3,00,000 in all. It would take about four years for the plants to come into bearing, and within the next 6 years,—the period of a plant's life-time being assumed as 10 years, though it lives up to a long period.—about 5,000 tons of long fibre valued at say £20 (Twenty) a ton i.e. Rs. 13,30,000; and atleast 11,750 tons of Fertiliser at Rs 40/ a ton i.e., Rs. 4,70,000 can be had. Out of the amount of returns shown the cost of working would come up to Rs. 7,50,000 within this period at Rs. 150/ per ton of fibre extracted. As regards the Fertiliser it may be either sold or returned to the soil for future Sisal crops. It is possible to sort out a considerable quantity of short fibre filaments, which are found intermixed with the pulp, as also from the waste made by the Brushing machines. These filaments can be sold to the paper makers to swell the profits. It may be mentioned here that large area of suitable tracts are available in the presidency, and immediate planting on a large scale can be undertaken with a view to make Bombay take its rightful place amongst the World's Sisal Growers. It may be here added that the same plantation with extensions and replanting can be kept paying for years together. It may also be mentioned here that most of the Indian Rope Mills today import a considerable quantity of Manilla hemp and Sisal hemp from Philippines, East Africa and Mexico. This can be put a stop to. Factories to manufacture marine ropes. Binder's twine, strings, Door-Mats, beautiful floor carpets, Fibre Belting, Fibre-sheets, Engine packings, various kinds of braids, etc. can be set up by and by when the production of Machine-cleaned Sisal fibre is assured. Sisal Fibre industry, therefore, if properly tackled, would surely usher in a new era of industrial and economic regeneration of the country.

Dr. Harold H. Mann, the former Director of Agriculture of Bombay in a letter to me says, among other things:—"I do think there is every prospect of a number of years of prosperity for a well-run Sisal plantation. In the past it has so often been planted on land, which was no use for anything else, and allowed to get weedy, while it was never cultivated. Of course the natural result followed, and the yield was disappointing, and the concern failed. There was a plantation near Kurla, Bombay, where the plants could be good, as I saw myself, but it was neglected, and never had enough capital to get proper machinery or methods of cultivation. But there is no doubt that with a price at London of £20 (Twenty) and over for Sisal fibre, a plantation on well selected land would be a very paying proposition."

In the interest of this important but long neglected industry I trust the authorities, and the Bombay Magnates would put their heads together to devise ways and means to develop it. It is needless to mention here that the development of this industry would go a long way to help the poor villager, and the unemployed people of the urban area. No one shall be more glad than myself to see the development of this industry, which would help the country a good deal.—Yours, etc.

J. K. SIRCAR,
Late Fibre Expert to the Punjab Government.

Deoghar, S. P. (Bihar).

## Science And Industry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is a very healthy sign that India, of late, is gaining ground in some of the Chemical Industries, viz. sugar, cement and paper. In India generally all industrial concerns are more or less in the hands of and are mostly managed by capitalists. It would not be out of place, therefore, to quote below some of the suggestions put forward by Dr. J.T. Dunn, in his lecture given in the Jubilee Memorial of the Food Group of the Society of Chemical Industry, London, under the title "The Services of Science to Industry" which I am sure progressive Indian industrialists, will read with great interest for their own individual benefit, as well as for the great success of the Indian industries in these days of keen world competition:—

"The Industry should add to its technical staff one or more trained chemists, whose duties should be not merely routine control, but supervision of and inquiry into the process in use, seeking improvement and development; and it should treat these men liberally—liberally not merely in point of salary, but in giving them free access to every detail of the work, and ample facilities for carrying on their investigation.

"And it should be prepared to wait for tangible results, and not expect that its scientific staff will be able to turn out new processes or improvements or developments with the regularity of the machine. One of the industrial fellowships at Mellon Institute was carried on for ten years before it brought to a successful issue the attempt to produce a satisfactory edible skin for sausages. The founder of the fellowship had sufficient faith in the ultimate solution of the problem to continue for that length of time; now the company in Chicago who work the process make, Dr. Weidlein tells us, 500 miles of sausage every day.

"And industry should, if it is to derive the full benefit from science that science can confer on it, introduce trained scientific men not only into its technical staffs, but into its directorates. The day has gone by when it was assumed that a man trained in science was fit for nothing else; experience has shown this to be fallacy; and the chemists "attitude of mind" is one greatly needed in the conduct of a manufacture—not necessarily alone, but as a complement to and sometimes a corrective of the other attitudes of mind existing on the board. The possession of a mind trained to observe and discriminate should surely be at least as good a qualification as the possession of so many ordinary shares, which is the usual, or at least a frequent, qualification for directorship."—Yours etc.,

M. U. PAREKH.

## Khalsa College

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—The noble spirit which prompted the organisers of the above college to bring Punjab money to be spent on the education of Bombay students is really commendable, but unfortunately the college is not receiving the support it deserves. There are some persons, whose motives can by no means be called exalted, who are trying by all means to put down the college. It opens a nice opportunity for inter-provincial contact and we must make use of it to the fullest extent. Let us not forget that we are all part of one nation, the Punjab, Gujrat and Maharashtra. India is a vast country and when people meet from distant provinces there is bound to be differences in dress food and culture etc., but behind the superficial differences lies the great unifying force which blinds together Kashmir to Malabar. Let us forget our small differences and welcome Khalsa College amongst us in the spirit in which people from this side are welcomed in North. Let us not give any opportunity for retaliation and bitterness.—Yours, etc.

BROAD-MINDED.

## East Indian Jubilee—And After

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Working Committee of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of the Bombay East Indian Association meets on Saturday, July 10. The hundreds of people who helped and contributed towards the success of this show would be glad to know from the Secretary, Mr. J. S. Pereira, exactly what the position is with regard to the financial results.

Secondly, the Fete was advertised in the public Press and by other means as in aid of industrial education. Yet, a sum of Rs. 1,000 has been earmarked for a marble bust of Dr. D'Monte, J.P. Is this industrial education? Why should public funds raised in the name of a particular object be utilised for another object? Will the committee explain?—Yours, etc.,

GOLDEN TRUTH.

Bombay, July 7.

## Evening Colleges

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Khalsa College, Bombay, is thinking of starting evening classes from this academical year and has applied to the authorities concerned for the necessary permission. This is a move in the right direction, as many poor but deserving students, of the backward classes, in particular, do not get the benefit of University education, as they have to work in day time for their livelihood. The opening of the evening colleges should not be deemed as a revolutionary step, as most of the Law Colleges meet in the evening. The authorities concerned, therefore, should have no hesitation in granting permission to open evening classes, provided they are satisfied as to the proper equipment and efficient staff.—Yours, etc.,

V. V. GHANEKAR,
B.A. B.T.

Bombay, July 7.

## JUTE MILL WORKERS ASSAULTED

### Dismissed Men Attack Employees

CALCUTTA: July 9.

About a dozen employees of the Belvedere Jute Mills, Howrah, received injuries as a result of being assaulted when they were returning from work.

It is alleged that several dismissed men threatened them on the having resumed work and following an altercation hurled brick bats at them. The police dispersed the crowd and arrested nine of the dismissed workers.—A. P.


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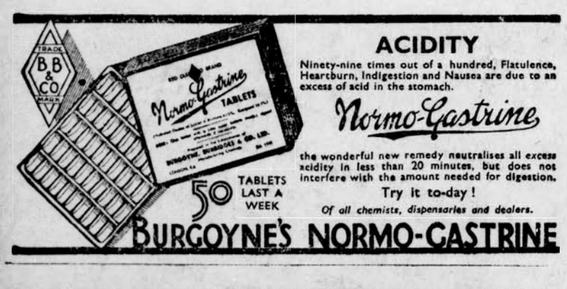


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# "Day Of Capitalism Not Yet Over"

## Mody Pleads For Protection For Industries And Attacks State Intervention

NEW DELHI, June 24
(By Air Mail.)

The following is the text of the speech delivered by Sir Hormusji Mody, Indian Employers Delegate to the 23rd Session of the I. L. O. Conference, in the course of the debate on the Annual Report presented by the Director to the I.L.O. to the Conference:—

"I join in the chorus of congratulations which has greeted the Report of the Director of the International Labour Office. It is a most judicious and admirable survey of world affairs, and I hope that it may be placed within easy reach of the growing numbers of people who are taking an interest in economic problems of the age.

"The Report breathes a spirit of optimism. That is as it should be; the croakers and the pessimists never get anywhere; and if, in the observations I am going to make, I refer to a few disturbing factors, it is not with the idea of questioning the extent of the recovery which has taken place or of casting a doubt on the progressive forces that are at work, but merely with the idea of assessing the future as fairly as I can.

RETURN OF SANITY

"I think it is true to say that we have emerged for the time being at any rate, from the gloom which surrounded us during these last five years. Production and employment have recently shown an upward trend. Some measure of sanity has been restored in the direction of monetary policies. Trade barriers are being broken down gradually, and economic nationalism has been arrested in its reckless course. There is another circumstance to which I find no reference in the Director's Report but which is of equally good augury, and that is the substantial reduction which has taken place in the stocks of most commodities—copper, coal, wheat, tea, rubber and sugar. If only some of our pinchbeck Napoleons would desist from throwing periodic bombshells in our midst I think this world would once again be quite a decent place to live in.

"As I have indicated, there are, however, certain disturbing factors which prevent us from taking too rosy a view of the situation. In the forefront, there is the mad race for armaments to which every speaker has referred. It is obvious that the world cannot keep on preparing for war without one day landing into it, and therefore whatever its present influence may be on employment and production, we cannot but view great alarm the position that has developed in most Western countries. I think that in the main the causes of the present unrest are largely economic, and in the forefront I would put the very considerable maldistribution of raw materials.

RAW MATERIALS.

"Very recently the League of Nations appointed a special committee to examine the question of the distribution of raw materials, and from the report which they have published I deduce the following: 58 per cent. of coal resources, 70 per cent. of petroleum, 60 per cent. of lead, zinc, tin, cotton and wool, and 95 per cent. of rubber are in each case controlled by just two countries, while four countries command between them 80 per cent. of the iron ore available. The League of Nations special committee has made a suggestion that there should be international regulation of raw materials with adequate control of their distribution. Let us all hope that some way will be found of achieving a practical solution. We hear a great deal these days of planned economy. What is really required is planned international economy, and here in my opinion is a most fruitful field of undertaking.

"Another disturbing factor is the course which gold has pursued from time to time in these last few years. All countries want the yellow metal, but when they have got it they do not quite know what to do with it, as was strikingly exemplified in the case of the United Kingdom during this very week when she was flooded with a hoard of gold for which she had no use. Until and unless the secret of even distribution of what has been universally regarded as the common measure of value is discovered by the nations I am afraid monetary policy can never be regarded as adequately stabilised.

MENACING FACTOR

"There is another factor which I regard as even more menacing, and that is the policy of State intervention in the domain of commerce and industry. No one is so blind as not to see that capitalism as hitherto understood has no place in the world of to-day, but while we are accepting the anachronism of a policy of "laissez-faire," we are going to the other extreme, and we find in many countries attempts being made by the State to dominate completely the economic life of their people, and to regulate the relations between capital and labour in every aspect of their existence. It is one thing to pursue a policy of "laissez-faire," and quite another to push off to the other extreme and try to control in every particular, the life of the people, and to rob capitalism of all its enterprise, initiative, and energy. The day of capitalism is not yet done.

"The time has arrived for a vigorous resistance on the part of the capitalists and industrialists to this new tendency to State intervention in every aspect of national life. I venture to think that what is happening now is very perilously near complete regimentation, and I say that employers and industrialists would be well advised to take note betimes of the menace that overhangs them all.

HIS GRIEVANCE.

"It is time that I returned to my own country. It has been my grievance that the International Labour Conference attaches too little importance to Eastern countries. I profess to be a student of economics, and I see a great many surveys emanating from various organisations in all parts of the world. What I find from those is that it is what the West is doing or what the West has failed to do that dominates the situation, and that only very casual references are made to conditions in Eastern countries.

"In India we have a vast agricultural population steeped in debt, which has been calculated at £1,000,000,000 sterling. The average holding of an agriculturist is about one acre. Yields in the unirrigated areas is poor, and when these conditions apply to as many as 300,000,000 people, who are perhaps the largest consumers of goods in the world, the time has come for applying our minds to the conditions in which they live. Is it any wonder, in view of what I have stated as regards the agricultural conditions that the per capita income per year of the Indian is only £7, as against four times that figure in Japan, eight times in France and twelve times in the United Kingdom. The figures of production and of national savings are equally deplorable.

PRIME NEED OF INDIA

"That being the case, the industrialists of my country, and all who give thought to the subject, are united in thinking that the prime need of India is a more rapid industrialisation than has been possible in these last few years. Our greatest problem is to strike a balance between agriculture and industry. The Report recognises the need of that balance, and it also states that the spread of manufactures means the increase of wealth. I entirely agree."

Referring to the need for a protectionist policy in India, he said: "We in India believe that in the present state of our development, at any rate, such an expansion of our industrialisation as we consider essential to our national life can only come through tariffs and other aids to industry. We have in our country a policy of discriminating protection which in many of its aspects might well be copied by other countries. It has saved a few industries; it has enabled a few more to prosper. But the time has arrived when a more active policy is needed. In urging it upon the attention of the Government of my country, I would say that they would be in the excellent company of the United Kingdom, where, during the last few years, machinery has been set up which has enabled hundreds of cases to be dealt with by positive governmental action".

GENEVA CONVENTIONS

While declaring that it is inadvisable to apply I. L. Conventions wholesale in India, he said: "I do not wish to sound a discordant note, but I must emphasise that the wholesale application to India of the Conventions which flow from the International Labour Conference is not only impracticable but would be wholly unfair."

"The Report of the Director speaks of social justice as the foundation of social progress. We recognise that. Our record is something with which we have every reason to feel satisfied. We have not ratified all the Conventions—nor have a great many other countries—but we have enacted, through the inspiring lead of my friend Sir Frank Noyce (whom it is a pleasure to see at this Conference) a great many measures with the idea of improving the lot of the worker. In these last three years we have brought about radical alterations in the Factories Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Mines Act, and child labour conditions, and we have broken new ground in enacting recently a Payment of Wages Act which I hope may serve as a model for a great many other countries.

"Let us hope that the clouds which have gathered on the horizon are about to dissipate and let us work on in that spirit of optimism. It is no use trying to do like the Scotsman who put off buying an atlas until world affairs looked more settled. I do feel that it is possible that the consuming power of the world may expand very considerably in the next few years, and that, given proper scope for development and stable conditions, the countries of Asia and Africa have it in them to make a substantial contribution to the well-being of the worker. I think that the attention of Western countries might well be directed towards uplifting them in the scale of humanity".—A. P.

## Appalling Unemployment Conditions In India

### *INDIAN WORKERS' DELEGATE'S SPEECH AT I. L. CONFERENCE*

NEW DELHI, (By Air Mail).

The following is a summary of the speech delivered by Mr. Satis Chandra Sen, Indian Workers' Delegate to the 23rd Session of the I. L. Conference, in the course of the debate on the Annual Report presented by the Director of the I. L. O. to the Conference:—

After complimenting the I. L. O. on its excellent record of work during the year, Mr. Sen dealt with the insistent need for a solution of the problems of unemployment, and said: "The Director's Report rightly points out that "the strength of every administration tends to be mainly judged by its success in curtailing unemployment and in restoring the incomes of the farmers and the manufacturers to a profitable level". The suggestion has, moreover, been made that reduction of hours of work, institution of public works, and introduction of measures to ensure a reasonable standard of living for the masses, thus bringing about an increase in their purchasing power, are the only ways in which unemployment can be relieved and the effects of trade depression mitigated."

NO STATISTICS

He then directed attention to the activity of the Government of India in this sphere, and said: "In my own country, no comprehensive compilation of unemployment statistics has yet been undertaken by the authorities. Nevertheless, I venture to think that even the representatives of the Government of India at this Conference would not go so far as to deny that the problem has already assumed considerable magnitude and that the situation has been growing steadily worse during the last few years. Unfortunately, however, when the Indian Legislature urged the Government to take effective steps for putting an end to this state of things, it was stated that "the Government was perfectly aware of the great distress in the villages and in the towns, and of the acute state of unemployment among the educated middle classes". The spokesman of the Government of India further observed: "The Government has not lost its head. It has not gone in for wild-cat schemes. It looks with no particular favour on your five-year plans. It does not understand what many people mean by economic planning. It doubts very gravely if anybody in fact does know what economic planning means". That, in a nutshell, is an indication of the attitude of the Government of my country in regard to the great experiments in social reconstruction that are now taking place in most parts of the world!"

DUMPING GROUND

Stressing the need for co-ordinated remedial action on the international plane, he said: "It frequently happens that unemployment and trade depression in one country are the result of forces operating elsewhere. This is, nowhere more so than in oriental countries like India, where till recently cottage industries that gave employment to large numbers of people were the chief suppliers of the principal local needs.

ASIATIC LABOUR CONFERENCE

Making a strong plea for the convening at an early date of an Asiatic Labour Conference under the auspices of the I. L. O., he said: "The importance of regional conferences has once again been emphasised in the Director's Report. In the Director's words, "the Organisation could not fulfil its function if America and Asia always came to Europe and if Europe never had the opportunity of seeing America and Asia". It is essential that the I. L. O. should have closer knowledge of Asia, and should make the affairs of countries such as India its especial concern. It has been, therefore, a matter of great disappointment to the Indian workers that the Indian and Japanese Governments, which are in a position to act in this matter, have not come forward with their support to the efforts made by the I. L. O. in this respect."

He then extended, on behalf of Indian workers, a cordial invitation to the Director of the I. L. O. to visit India at an early date, and said: "This is a most appropriate time for the head of the I. L. O. to establish direct contact with the Government as well as the employers and workers of India. As a consequence of the coming into effect of the new Constitution, the initiative in matters of social legislation will in future, for the most part, rest with the Governments in the Provinces, and they will, I believe, welcome an assurance from the Director that they can count on receiving adequate technical assistance from the I. L. O. in the inauguration of programmes with regard to which they may require and ask for expert advice."

PLEA FOR PROTECTION

Stressing the need for a sound protectionist policy for newly industrialised countries like India, he said: "The spirit of exploitation on the part of some of the stronger nations and the consequent eagerness of self-protection on the part of the weaker nations are largely responsible for the favour with which autocratic policies are now regarded by countries like India."—A.P.

## *ORIENTAL BEAUTY QUEENS FOR PARIS*

SINGAPORE, (By Mail).

Three glamorous Oriental beauty queens from French Indo-China have just passed through Singapore on their way to the Paris Exhibition.

They were chosen at beauty contests held at the palaces of the Governors of Annam, Cochin-China and Tongking.

Determined to have representatives of the pulchritude of the colonial empire at the exhibition, a French newspaper ("Le Journal") organised a great search.

And when a French newspaper arranges a competition of this nature, the editor himself goes personally to pick the beauties.

Each of the winners is a distinctive type of Eastern beauty, although Miss Annam, who wears European dress, more closely resembles a modern French girl.—Reuter.

Kasur, July 3.—The Lulliani Police raided the house of a Sikh and recovered a country-made six-chambered revolver. The police took the revolver in possession and arrested the Sikh under section 19 of the Arms Act, 1918. Further enquiries are being made.—United Press.

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## STRANGE PHENOMENON AT DHOBI TALAO

### "Woman From Valley Of Death"?

A weird phenomena appearing on the steps of a well-known educational institution at Dhobi Talao has startled the neighbourhood, baffled the police and outwitted spiritualists in the city of Bombay.

A woman in distress, weeping, sobbing and at intervals breaking into hysterical spasms at 3 o'clock in the morning in a lonely and insolated spot, made those who heard her eerie cry stand stock-still, rooted to the ground, with cold perspiration on their foreheads.

A party of policemen led by an officer who said to himself no woman in the flesh can unnerve him arrived at the spot and commenced investigation.

The voice appeared to come from near the staircase of the building, torchlights flooded the scene, but, except for the voice there appeared to be no human being in sight.

They talked in whispers "its a ghost"! and stared in blank astonishment.

**A representative of the 'Chronicle" who having heard of the strange happenings ventured out at this unearthly hour to find out the truth, found that the voice had apparently had some intimation of his contemplated visit and disappeared.**

**No longer need those in Dhobi Taloa be in dread of this strange apparition which wrought so much sad havoc in their midst, for the woman has returned to the valley of death.**

## A Hard Case

### Rent Of Tea-Shop Raised Abnormally

**Much sensation was created in the Dadar (B.B. and C.I.) Bazaar area by the alleged high-handed action of a landlord in forcibly closing on Tuesday last, a tea-shop, at Shetye Building, D'Silva Road, with the aid of a distress warrant obtained from the Court against nominal rent arrears.**

The tea-shop keeper is an active member of the "G" Ward Tenants' League.

The history of the case is interesting. Nearly a month ago a notice was served on Mr. Kamath, the stall-holder to vacate his shop or pay enhanced rent. This tenant has been occupying the shop for nearly six years.

During this period the rent has been gradually raised cent. per cent from Rs. 90 to about Rs. 180. The rent demanded now was Rs 260, a rise of Rs. 80, nearly 50 per cent.

The tenant had sent a reply notice stating that he had already been driven to the wall by high rents, and shifting the shop during the monsoon was impossible, even apart from the fact that it would cause serious dislocation in business.

Perhaps the landlord felt helpless in the face of this notice because the courts would protect the tenant, at least on the ground of the monsoon. Hence he invoked the aid of a distress warrant for the collection of arrears.

## HIRALAL GANDHI TO LEAD LIFE OF RENUNCIATION

### Taking To Study And Tapasya

LAHORE, July 6.

Mr. Hiralal Gandhi, eldest son of Mahatma Gandhi, has issued the following statement:—

"Ever since my reconversion to my ancestral faith in November last at the hands of the Arya Samaj, Bombay, I am taking active interest in Hindu mission, Shuddhi and other activities of Hindu social reform."

During the interim period, I have toured in a number of places in U. P. and Punjab and have met and come into personal contact with prominent leaders and workers of the Arya Samaj, Hindu Sabha, the Shuddhi Sabha and the Arya Swarajya Sabha.

After consultation with friends and well-wishers to be capable of rendering what little service I can to the public in general and Hindus in particular, I propose to stay for some length of time in the Punjab.

A well-wisher has kindly introduced me to Vaidya Bhushan Pandit Ram Gopal Shastri and through him to Doctor Gurbax Rai, Sjt. A. S. Satyarthi and other members of the Executive Committee of the Arya Swarajya Sabha Punjab, Lahore. As a result of negotiations and discussions with them they have very kindly accepted me as a brother reserving of sympathy, assistance guidance and co-operation. I have been given quarters at the Rama Krishna Seva Ashram, Ravi Road, the headquarters of the Arya Swarajya Sabha, Lahore.

At the Ashram my life will be a life of renunciation, tapasya and study. All correspondence may kindly be addressed to me care of General Secretary, Arya Swarajya Sabha, Punjab, Ravi Road, Lahore.

I issue this statement with the full concurrence of Vaidya Bhushan Pandit Ram Gopal Shastri, General Secretary Arya Swarajya Sabha, Punjab, Lahore."—A. P.

## DEMOCRATIC FRONT FORMS WARD COMMITTEES

The Central Council of the Kurla Citizens' Democratic Front met on Thursday at Mr. A R I Fitwala's premises.

Among other things, the Central Council decioed to form ward committees of the Democratic Front with a view to further extend its mass-basis and to make the struggle for the restoration of the Municipality a live issue in every house in Kurla.

## TORRENTIAL RAIN IN DOHAD

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, July 8.

Dohad had torrential rains early this morning from 3 a.m. to 7 a.m. measuring 4 in 78 cents. Reports of heavy rainfall have been received from the villages.

The newly built Kharedi Tank was overflooded and was breached. The rivers and rivulets all are flooded. The water scarcity is now nowhere felt

## STATISTICAL BUREAU'S WORK GOES ON CEASELESSLY

### "Most Fitting Monument To Memory Of Late Mr. Sorabji"

The President and Members of the Parsi Statistical Bureau write as follows:—

"The untimely death of Sir Sorabji Pochkhanawalla has removed from our midst a great supporter and benefactor of the Parsi Statistical Bureau. Even when we started our Survey-work, due to his illness, we had the misfortune not to have his direct presence and guidance in our deliberations; during the period of this fatal illness, we trust, we have carried on our task as well as the late Sir Sorabji desired us to execute. Actually, the late Sir Sorabji was so satisfied and pleased and happy with the periodical reports of the progress of our work; he was anxious to know all about it from time to time; he was particularly happy to hear of the concrete and cordial co-operation of the members of the community with the Bureau's undertakings and ideals. Thus, with his blessings, the work of the Survey has so splendidly gathered strength during the forty days of illness that he was spared to us. The Bureau has actually gathered about two thousand Schedules which are being tabulated all along.

GOING FORWARD WITH GOOD MISSION.

Now that the most trying part of the Survey has been so successfully accomplished during the life-time of the late Sir Sorabji, it is but meet that the President and Members of the Managing Board of the Bureau, its Officers, and its Workers should go further and forward with the good mission so well and cheerfully initiated by the practical talents of the late Sir Sorabji. They must thus seek to work out and fulfil the aims and ideals which their respected leader held so dear to his heart. Members of the Managing Board are rightly proud of these ideals of the Service to our community, and the Survey connected with it, both of which they have shared with and inherited from the late Sir Sorabji.

Therefore, we do hereby pledge all our powers and energy to carry through the noble work so manfully steered along with us by the late Sir Sorabji. And, may we most earnestly request all members of the Parsi community to be pleased to continue their co-operation with our humble endeavours by readily supplying all the data needed for the efficient carrying out of the Survey. Loyalty to a cause like this, and confidence in the men who have shouldered their responsibility in the spirit of love and the fellow-feeling will give us the cheering response we beg of them, and thus encourage us infinitely towards achievement.

MOST FITTING MONUMENT

We do hope that the success of the Survey and of the Scheme of Service which must follow it will prove the most fitting monument to the memory of our late lamented leader and comrade.

May the spirit of that noble soul whose most anxious toil and proud hope during the last few months of his journey on earth was so deeply imbued with the problems of the Survey and Service of his kinsmen guide the path of the Parsi community and of those that have been privileged to share and inherit his spirit."

## CHOLERA ON THE WANE

### Presidency Health Statistics

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency for the week ended July 3rd were as under:—

CHOLERA—The presidency cholera figures for the week were:—288 attacks and 122 deaths against 345 attacks and 136 deaths in the previous week. West Khandesh district reported 137 attacks and 57 deaths against 177-56 in the previous week; Sholapur 46-13 against 32-14; Bijapur 29-20 against 27-9; Nasik 27-16 against 3-4; East Khandesh 19-2 against 20-9; Satara 12-8 against 51-25; Dharwar 9-3 against 5-2; Ahmednagar 7-1 against 7-3 and Belgaum 2-2 against nil.

PLAGUE—Three cases and three deaths from plague were reported during the week against 4-2 in the previous week. Belgaum district reported 3-2 against 3-2 and Kanara 0-1 against 1-0.

SMALL-POX—Small-pox figures for the week are:— East Khandesh district 12-4; Sholapur 12-3; Thana 9-2; Ahmednagar 8-0; Ratnagiri 4-0; Nasik 3-5; Kolaba 2-0; Satara 2-0; Bijapur 1-1; Ahmedabad 1-1; Kanara 1-0 and Bombay city 27-19. Total 82 attacks and 35 deaths against 130-37 in the previous week.

Seven cases and 5 deaths from cerebro-spinal fever were recorded in the presidency during the week against 6 attacks and 4 deaths in the previous week. Bombay city recorded 6 attacks and a deaths and Ahmedabad town 1—1.

MALARIA

The touring medical officers on anti-malarial duty appointed in Kanara district visnited 11 villages and treated 148 persons Of these 82 were treated for malaria The number of children and adults examined for spleen was 194: of these 146 were found with enlarged spleen.

Scarcity Works:—The Inspector of sanitation and vaccination, Panch Mahals and Kaira districts visited the scarcity works at Chanchalao Tank and Chanchalao Salia Road. Vaccination work was done at different centres and the total of vaccinations performed numbered 243. The medical officer on scarcity works in Bijapur district also visited several works during the week for rendering medical aid to the labourers.

## MOTOR CAR HAS COME TO STAY

### Let Pedestrians Save Themselves As Best They Can

The Publicity Officer of the W.I.A.A., writes:—

It is admitted that however good the physical conditions for driving may be, accidents will continue so long as road-users use the roads improperly; this applies as much to pedestrians as to motorists; and it is significant that even in countries where the general standard of education and literacy is very high the authorities are agreed that in fact the pedestrian is responsible for more accidents than the motorist and is less amenable to the discipline of the road.

Criticism, therefore, of bodies which endeavour to reduce the toll of the roads rather by the education of the slower class of road-users than by restriction of the faster class does not carry us very far.

The recent safety campaign in the suburbs of Bombay has received some criticism from the point of view that it entailed clearing the walker off the streets in order that the motor might blind along them. The fact remains that a clear sreet is a safe sreet and if the best method of ensuring the safety of everybody is for the slow moving persons and vehicles to keep to one side and for the fast moving vehicles to use the centre without restriction then it is sheer common sense to divide both types of road-user in this fashion.

The clock cannot be set back. The motor vehicle is here, and there is no Government on earth which can now ban its use or existence: Modern man must fit into modern conditions. Modern conditions imply the motor-car and the motor car demands properly designed roads; properly designed roads themselves make for the safety of the pedestrian. The whole forms a circle and any attempt to square the circle is bound to fail.

Special limits and accidents.

There are those who say: Conditions to-day are such and such and we must accept them. Acceptance either of the conditions or or the frame of mind behind this philosophy would mean stagnation.

A number of authorities interested in roads and motoring have gone so far as to declare that wherever speed limits are adopted instead of proper re-designing of roads the powers-that-be have stopped there, speed-limits have remained and nothing has been done about the roads.

This would appear to have occurred in Great Britain despite the numerous and expensive road plans which have been discussed in Parliament and elsewhere.

Accidents on roads bearing speed-limits have gone up and not down while the British Treasury has virtually shelved the immense road development plans proposed for the country.

Not only has the commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, London, declared his conviction that the pedestrian is the main cause of accidents, but the Government of Northern Ireland—learning from the experience of others—have roundly declared that in no circumstances will they countenance speed-limits as in their opinion they lead to more and not to less accidents. It is in fact everywhere now agreed that the sole solution to over 90 per cent. of the accidents problem lies in the roads and the environs of the roads. Given these at their most perfect and given a proper educational campaign in safe living from school days upwards, all save an infinitesimal fraction of the world's accidents (not only on the roads but in the home and in factories) will disappear.


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THERE'S always coughs and colds about during Monsoon weather. So when you feel shivery and start sneezing take a few Peps. This simple precaution prevents colds and chills and keeps chest and lung troubles away. Peps breatheable tablets are soothing as well as antiseptic. Dissolved in your mouth they give off rich, medicinal vapours which soon overcome cold and flu' germs. Peps relieve stuffiness, end any throat soreness and prevent infection dangers.

To preserve the rich, breatheable oils which Peps contain, every tablet is wrapped in silver paper. They are packed in sealed glass bottles, along with full directions printed in leading languages. Price One Rupee at any medicine dealer.

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IF you don't enjoy your food, it is a warning that your system is clogged with irritating poisons. Clear away these impurities by taking a teaspoonful of ENO'S "Fruit Salt" in a glass of water first thing every morning.

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FREE GIFT

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*TRADE AND FINANCE*

# Brisk Business On Stock Exchange

## BULLION MARKET FIRM ON ACTIVE BUYING

## Monetary Conditions Easy

## WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BOMBAY, July 9.

MONEY.

The monetary situation remained unchanged during the period under report, day-to-day loans being quoted at 3/4 per cent. Applications for this week's three months' Treasury Bills amounted to Rs. 126.25 lacs, of which Re. 1 crore were accepted at the same rate as last week viz: Re. 0-15-0 per cent. Maturities amounted to Rs. 1 crore. Fixed deposit rates were: two months 1.1/4 per cent., three months 1.1/2 per cent. and six months 1.3/4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange was flat throughout the period under report, the turn-over being small. Buyers of spot. T. T. continued to quote 1s 6-1/8d. and sellers 1s. 6/7/64d. occasional business being reported at race course odds within this range. Tenders to Government at 1s. 6-1/8d. amounted to £20,000, which were accepted in full.

In the foreign exchange market in London, the American and French currencies formed the centre of attraction. Following the devaluation of the franc, there was a rush to buy French francs both against bear covering and for repatriating short-term French money abroad. The dollar was subjected to a heavy selling pressure and the rate, after opening at 494.50 cents, touched 496.60 cents on Wednesday. At this level, the British Control stepped in and forced the rate back to 495.12 cents. The sterling-franc rate, after opening at frs. 128.81, declined to frs. 128.16 on Wednesday on continued heavy purchases of the French currency by French Nationals who were repatriating their short-term funds from abroad—especially from the United States. The British Exchange Control had to sell francs heavily to avoid wide fluctuations. The discount on three months' forward francs narrowed from frs. 3.56 on Friday last to frs. 2.375 in mid-week but widened to frs. 3.960 at the close. The belga opened at 29.37, and after advancing to 29.46-1/2 on Wednesday, closed at 29.43 1/2 the guilder fluctuated between 9.02-5/8 and 8.99-3/16 and the Italian lira between 94.30 and 93.77.

GOLD.

Gold was comparatively in the background during the period under report and prices moved in sympathy with variations in sterling-dollar cross rate. The quotation for spot, after opening at Rs. 34.10.9, declined to Rs. 34.8.9 on Wednesday but advanced and closed at Rs. 34-10-9. August settlement was quoted at 6 pies and September at 2 annas 9 pies under spot respectively. Small fresh business for export was reported in mid-week, but on the whole, turnover was restricted. At the close, spot was quoted at Rs. 34-10-3, August settlement at Rs. 34-9-9 and September at Rs. 34-8-0. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 50,000 tolas, while the daily arrivals average about 8,900 tolas. The offtake averages some 1,500 tolas a day. In London, the price of gold, after opening at 140s. 6d., kept at that level until mid-week, when it dropped to 140s. 1-1/2d. in sympathy with the sterling-dollar rate. At this lower level, gold was at 1d. premium on shipping parity with New York after a long interval. At the close, however, the rate improved to 140s. 4d. The price of spot sovereigns was steady around Rs. 21-15-6 during the week. Last week's shipment per s.s. Chitrai, on the 3rd of July, amounted to Rs. 79.43 lacs. The highest and lowest rates in the local market were Rs. 34-10-9 and Rs. 34-8-9 for ready, Rs. 34-10-3 and Rs. 34-8-3 for August settlement and Rs. 34-8-3 and Rs. 34-6-6 for September settlement. Imports during the week amounted to Rs. 19,057 in bar and coin.

SILVER.

Silver continued to be active during the period under report and the quotation for spot, which opened at Rs. 51-14-0, declined to Rs. 51-11-0 early in the week, but firmed up to Rs. 52 on a press report to the effect that an American Delegation was being sent to Europe to discuss the question of stabilisation and the place of silver in currency systems of the world. Although prices declined on Wednesday last to Rs. 51-12-6 following weaker advices from London, the undertone of the market continued to be steady, and at the close, the rates firmed up Rs. 52-4-6 for ready, Rs. 52-5-6 for August Settlement and Rs. 52-7-6 for September settlement. In London, the quotation for spot opened at 19-7/8d., and after advancing to 20d. on Tuesday, declined to 19 15/16d. the next day and closed at 20d. The quotation for two months' forward opened at 19-15/16d., and after advancing to 20-1/16d., declined to 20d. in mid-week, closing at 20 1/16d. Stocks on hand are estimated at about 24,000 bars, while the offtake average about 75 bars a day. Yesterday's arrival per s. s. "Rajputana" is valued at £23,500. Silver worth £20,200 is 'en route' to Bombay. Imports during the week amounted to about 868 bars from London. Coins worth Rs. 1,771 were also imported. The highest and lowest rates is the local market were Rs. 52-4-6 and Rs. 51-11-0 for ready, Rs. 52-5-6 and Rs. 51-12-6 for August settlement and Rs. 52-7-6 and Rs. 51-14-6 for September settlement. The Shanghai dollar moved between 1s. 2-27/64d. and 1s. 2-3/8d.

GILT-EDGED

Gilt-edged were neglected during the early part of the week, towards the close, however, with an improvement in the gilt-edged values in London, the local market moved up 3-1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper opened at Rs. 94-14 and after declining to Rs. 94-11 in mid-week, advanced on bear covering to Rs. 95-10 at the close. 3-1/2 per cent. India Sterling Stock, after being stationary during the major part of the week at £89-3/4, advanced and closed at £90. Other scrips showed a fractional improvement. 2-3/4 per cent. 1948-52 loan advanced from Rs. 99-14 to Rs. 99-15; 3-1/2 per cent. 1947-50 loan from Rs. 105-7 to Rs. 105-10; 4 per cent. 1943 bonds from Rs. 106-15 to Rs. 107-2; 4-1/2 per cent. 1955-60 loan from Rs. 117 to Rs. 117-2 and 5 per cent. 1945-55 (tax free) loan from Rs. 119-7 to Rs. 119-10. 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan closed at Rs. 101-1; 4 per cent. 1960-70 loan at Rs. 110-3; 5 per cent. 1940-43 loan at Rs. 107-12 and 5-1/2 per cent 1938-40 loan at Rs. 104-7. 5 per cent. 1939-44 loan was quoted at Rs. 105-3. The market turnover was restricted.

SHARES

The share market presented a cheerful appearance during the period under report and business was brisk. Steel shares, which moved narrowly till mid-week, rose sharply on speculative buying and bear covering. Cotton mill shares displayed considerable strength on renewed bull support despite weakness in the price of raw cotton. All dealings in cement shares, with the exception of the merger scrip, are for cash from 1st of July and consequently, the advance in those was comparatively smaller. The merger share, on the other hand, recorded a sharp rise from Rs. ..... to Rs. ....., but closed at Rs. ..... Sugar shares strengthened on reports of the formation of a common selling agency. The following are the fluctuations in some of the leaders: Tata Defds. opened at Rs. 1,607-8 and after declining to Rs. 1,577-8 early in the week shot up to Rs. 1,700, but closed at Rs. 1,675 on scattered profit-taking. Tata Ordys. after dropping to Rs. 340—a fall of about 5 points—advanced sharply to Rs. 361, but closed at Rs. 356. Bombay Dyeings steadily advanced to Rs. 1,005, a gain of about 35 points over the previous close, but at this level profit-takers were active and the closing quotation was down to Rs. 986-4-0. Kohinoors after rising from Rs. 328-12 to Rs. 347-8, closed at Rs. 338-12. On reported improvement in the earnings of the Hydro-electric Companies, Andhra Valleys and Tata Powers moved up sharply; the former from Rs. 1,650 to Rs. 1,680 and the latter from Rs. 1,371-4 to Rs. 1,440. Central Bank of India shares were dealt in at Rs. 32-12 and those of the Bank of India at Rs. 139-8. Bundi Cements were done at Rs. 40; Indian Cements gained about 20 points to Rs. 510 and Shahabad Cements about 18 points to Rs. 515. Belapur sugar registered an advance of about 15 points to Rs. 174-6. Bombay Burmas after an initial recession from Rs. 722-8 to Rs. 710, closed at Rs. 742-8. Scindia Steams changed hands at Rs. 27.


## FOR SALE.

A few valuable shares of a private limited company having General Managership of an Insurance Company. Dividend expected 10 p.c. to 12½ p.c. on the working of 1st year with an expectation of upto 30 p.c. to 40 p.c. in near future. For particulars please apply to Messrs. BENGAL SHARE DEALERS' SYNDICATE Stock and Share Dealers. 3 and 4. Hare Street, Calcutta.


## WEEKLY YARN MARKET

BOMBAY, July 7.

The continued sharp decline in cotton prices has had its depressing effect on yarn market as a result of which not only the prices have declined further all-round in all kinds of yarns but the market has remained very dull and depressed throughout the whole past week Demand has been conspicuously absent as usual in declining markets and local dealers have been feeling rather nervous and have been trying to dispose of their holdings even at lower prices but without any success. Enquiries from almost all consuming centres all over India have dwindled down and rumours have been current that the mills will be shortly lowering their limits with a view to make some sales possible. In the midst of such unfavourable circumstances, naturally buyers are scarce and prefer to wait and watch further developments before committing themselves any further. Turnover during the week therefore is very restricted particularly in Indian yarns where the depression is keenly felt. On the whole the tendency is for a further decline in prices at the moment.

ENGLISH YARNS

Some slight decline in prices is reported from Manchester but business is practically impossible on account of the Manchester prices being much higher compared with those of Japanese and Indian yarns.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS.

There has been some slight decline in prices of Japanese yarns owing to recent sharp decline in cotton. but the undertone still continues steady. Turnover has been comparatively better in this class of yarns. As regards single and two-fold gray yarns on account of the small stocks and limited arrivals prices have been more or less maintained with a quiet undertone. In case of Mercerised yarns however, speculative turnover has been rather restricted and prices have declined to the extent of Rs. 5 per package for fear of decline in Japanese prices as a result of sharp decline in raw material. Turnover is naturally very limited. Fresh forward business with Japan is still very difficult owing to much higher replacing costs. The future tendency is uncertain.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN.

No change is reported in Italrayon prices and some small scattered sales have been possible during the week. Purchases of Italian yarns are mostly by the mills, as some of the mills are still inclined to use Italian yarns. Handloom weavers find it extremely difficult to use Italian yarns for various reasons. Firstly, they are comparatively much dearer and it is impossible for them to make even both ends meet if they use dearer Italian yarns. Secondly, Italian yarns are not regularly available from stock particularly in low grade qualities which the handloom weavers have been using. Thirdly, there have been numerous changes in their packing and labels with the result that ignorant handloom weavers are often duped by the middle men. As regards Japanese yarns, prices have remained slightly easy on account of the arrival of large stocks by the incoming steamers. It is believed however, that now that the weakholders have finished their sales, prices are likely to show gradual improvement particularly because the replacing costs from Japan are very much higher. No fresh forwards business of importance has therefore been possible with Japan. The future tendency remains slightly more hopeful.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our mills have not been able to make any sales of importance owing to sharp decline in cotton and consequent lack of confidence amongst the dealers and consumers in the present level of prices The monsoon has been satisfactory so far and this is a distinctly hopeful sign for the revival of business in the next few days.

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATE

London, July 8

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
Bank bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent to 3/4 per cent
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

## LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 6.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones. Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

| Names | Latest Prices |
|---|---|
| London Nigerian Tin Co. Ld | £0 8 6 |
| Guest, Keen & Nettleford Ld. | 1 14 3 |
| Turner & Newall | 4 9 9 |
| Associated Elec. Industries | 2 6 6 |
| Attock Oil | 1 8 0 |
| Associated Portland Cement | 4 10 0 |
| Automatic Telephone & Elec. Ord. | 2 3 9 |
| Castlefield (Klang) Rubber | 0 5 1½ |
| Beira Railways | 1 8 5 |
| United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad | 0 14 3 |
| Marconi International Marine | 1 15 0 |
| Western Union Telegraph | dol 46.75 |
| General Electric Ordinary | 3 18 3 |
| Fairey Aviation Co. Ld. | 0 19 3 |
| Perak Hydro Elec. Ordinary | 1 7 3 |
| International Rly. of C. America | dol 6.50 |
| Malayalam Plantations | 1 18 6 |
| British Burma Petroleum | 0 7 6 |
| Soudan Plantation Syndicate | 2 5 3 |
| British South Africa (Chartered) | 1 12 9 |
| Pahang Consolidated Ord. | 1 5 6 |
| Indian Copper Corpn. Ord. | 0 4 10½ |
| Brazilian Traction Light and Power | dol 23.75 |
| American Radiator | dol 20.25 |
| Timken Roller Bearing Co | dol 57.25 |
| American Can Company | dol 99.25 |
| General Foods Corporation | dol 37.50 |
| Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd. | 0 11 |
| New Goldfields of Venezuela Ld. | 0 5 3 |
| Bisichi Tin Co. (Nigerian) Ld. | 0 10 9 |
| Mawchi Mines Ltd. | 2 16 9 |
| Messina (Transvaal) Co. Ld. | 1 1 9 |
| Capital Securities Trust units | 0 11 0 |
| Trust of Bank and Insurance shares | 1 0 9 |
| Trust of Bank Share units | 0 19 9 |
| Trust of Insurance Share units | XD 1 1 9 |
| British Treasury Bills (3 months) | 0 11 0. 45 p.c. p.a. |

## WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 8

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | Dollars. |
|---|---|
| Amr Water Works Com | 18 |
| Amr Gas and Electric | 15 |
| Ame Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A | 53 |
| Ame Forn Power Com | 9 |
| Ame Forn Power Gold D 5 per cent | 80 |
| Ame Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent | 54 |
| Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd | 61 |
| Northern S Power A | 20 |
| American Tel and Tel | 168 1/4 |
| Western Union Telg | 48 3/4 |
| Baltimore and Ohio Railway | 29 |
| New York Central Railway | 41 1/4 |
| N Y N Hartford H Railway | 16 |
| Southern Pacific Railway | 47 |
| Bethelehem Steel | 91 |
| Crucible Steel | 69 |
| Ludlum | 35 |
| National Steel | 46 |
| Republic Steel | 40 |
| United S Steel | 109½ |
| United S Smelting | 90 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 56 1/2 |
| Int Nickel of Canada | 62 |
| Chrysler | 105 |
| General Motors | 53 1/4 |
| General Electric | 54 3/4 |
| Barnsdall Oil | 27 |
| Consolidated Oil | 16 |
| Socony Oil | 20 3/4 |
| Amr Tob B | 79 |
| Chase Bank | 52 |
| National City Bank | 46 1/2 |
| Amerex | 25 3/4 |
| Sun Life of Canada | 630 |
| Allies Chalmers | 66 |

Market steady; higher prices indicated for Steel shares. Broker's loan for the week down 20 million dollars. Amr Water Works and Elec Co., has declared a dividend of 20 cents ex dividend on August 19th. Gen Motors sales for the month 200,000. Turnover 1 million shares.

## TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES LTD.

### Total Units Generated

Bombay, July 9.

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

27th Week (ended 8th July

| | |
|---|---|
| 1935 | 11,149,800 |
| 1936 | 10,500,100 |
| 1937 | 13,167,400 |

Total for 27th Weeks (1st January to date).

| | |
|---|---|
| 1935 | 295,082,800 |
| 1936 | 294,210,100 |
| 1937 | 326,766,200 |

For the calendar month of June, the total units of energy generated at the three Stations amounted to 54,343,200 and the total units sold by the three Companies to 46,268,799, the percentage of sales to generation being 85.14 per cent.

### LONDON SILVER

London, July 9

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 20 |
| Forward | 20 1/16 |

### LONDON GOLD

London, July 8

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-0-4

### LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 8

| | |
|---|---|
| T T London on: | |
| New York | 4.95.22 |
| Paris | 128 25 |
| Berlin | 12.34 |
| Madrid | 37.00 |
| Amsterdam | 9.00 13/16 |
| Brussels | 29.43 1/2 |
| Milan | 91.15 |
| Berne | 21.35 |
| Prague | 142.00 |

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent

## POONA WEATHER REPORT

### Rainfall General In Many Provinces

POONA, July 9.

Thundershowers have occurred in many stations over the region from Bihar and Orissa to North-west Frontier and the monsoon has been active in rest of the country outside Sind and the southern half of the peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, West Central India, East Rajputana, South Hyderabad and Malabar and local in West United Provinces, East Central India Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Gujarat, Konkan and North Hyderabad and a few falls have occurred in Bengal Orissa, Bihar, East United Provinces , South-west Punjab, Kashmir, West Rajputana, Bombay South-east Madras and North Madras coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:— Cherrapunji seven inches; Brijnagar, Khandala and Hanamkonda three; Bogra, Gorakhpur, Bombay and Mahableshwar two; Dibrugarh, Dhubri, Bhopal, Jagdalpur, Kotah and Ratnagiri one and a half; Port Blair, Silchar, Mainpuri, Jubbulpore, Kanker, Ahmedabad and Mangalore one inch and Neemuch and Masulipatam three quarters.

FORECAST

The monsoon will be active in Assam, Konkan, West Deccan and North Madras Coast. Rainfall is also likely to be widespread in Malabar and local in Mysore, Southeast Madras, East Deccan, Gujarat, central parts of the country, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar and Bengal. Thundershowers are likely to be widespread in United Provinces and Rajputana, local in East and North Punjab and occur at a few stations in Southwest Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province, Kashmir and Sind.—A.P.

### *Summary Of Rainfall In Districts*

GUJARAT.

Rain during week general and sufficient. More rain needed in parts of Broach and Panch Mahals. Kharif sowing in progress. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation insufficient in some parts.

KONKAN.

Rain during week general and sufficient. More rain needed in parts of Ratnagiri. Kharif sowing in progress. Rice transplantation commenced in some places. Supply of water for drinking sufficient.

DECCAN AND KARNATAK.

Rain during week general but insufficient in some places. Kharif sowing in progress but was retarded in some places for want of rain. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation deficient in some places.

Supply of fooder insufficient in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona and Bijapur. Agricultural stock generally in good condition except in parts of Kolaba, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar and Poona. Prices of food-grains were fluctuating.

## A DAY OF DRIZZLES

BOMBAY, Friday.,

There is nothing more cheerless than the weather in Bombay these days. It is nearly a month since the monsoon began. The hectic fall of rain is over and it has settled down to an monotonous drizzle. The sky is perpetually overcast and though the sun makes heroic efforts to peep out he is soon enveloped by drear clouds

We are not yet half through the monsoon The total rainfall has not even reached 30 inches and in a normal monsoon we may expect at least twice as much rain Meanwhile all the inconveniences sodden shoes, wet and dirty clothes, cough, cold and 'Flu—are all there and will continue to be for some time.

One strange thing is that monsoon in Bombay does not mean cold weather. Barring the two months of December and January, it is practically one long summer in Bombay. Just when the monsoon comes the temperature is brought down a few inches suddenly and the temperature becomes pleasant by contrast. After that the monsoon in no way affects the temperature.

The maximum temperature for the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. this morning was 86.8 degrees, one degree above normal. This is almost summer heat. The minimum temperature was 74.5, two degrees below the normal.

The rainfall figures are Colaba 2 inches, total 22.7; Fort, 1.3 inches, total 22.66; Byculla 90 cents, total 27.4 inches.

## *BAY OF BENGAL'S "ENCROACHMENT"!*

TRANQUEBAR, July 6.

The Bay of Bengal has now made a still further inroad into the village of Pattinacheri, adjoining Tranquebar occupied by fishermen.

It may be remembered that the encroachment of the sea has continued for some years now in a rather aggressive form along the sea-coast in this area, as a result of which many families which had originally lived close to the sea had been obliged to abandon their homes and migrate into the interior and settle there. Considerable damage had also been caused to the Sri Masilamani shrine

In consequence of the present advance of the sea, a masonry house in the Aryanatha Street in Pattinacheri, which had been threatened with destruction by the waves, has almost collapsed. The residents of the house had vacated it in good time with the materials that could be conveniently taken away. Residents in the neighbourhood are also intending to move into the interior.

An appeal for assignment of house sites to the residents affected by the encroachment and for inspection of the area is being made to the Government.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 9/7/1937.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —003 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.8 degrees 0.7 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 74.5 degrees 2.3 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 95 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. W

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 155 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 34 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 10.

Rain in 24 hours 2.00 inches.

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 8

| | |
|---|---|
| Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent | £71 |
| Indian stock 3 per cent 1948 | £78 |
| Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later | £99 |
| Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 | £111 1/2 |
| Consols 2 1/2 per cent | £74 7/8 |
| Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961 | £100 1/4 |
| War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 | £100 1/4 |
| Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90 | £116 |
| Victory Bonds 4 per cent | £108 3/4 |
| Chartered Bank of I A and China | £15 1/4 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg | £118 1/2 |
| National Bank of India | £42 |
| P and O Banking Corporation | £10 1/8 |

### LONDON SEEDS

London, July 8

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton July sellers | £12-16-3 |
| Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton July August sellers | £14-13-9 |
| Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton July August sellers | £15-7-6 |
| Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton July August sellers | £14-15-0 |
| Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton July sellers | £14-8-9 |

### LINSEED OIL

London, July 8

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Oil naked London per cwt July sellers | 29/9 |
| Linseed Oil naked London per cwt Sept Dec sellers | 29/9 |

Total rainfall during the month 4.38 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 23.26 inches.

Weather Remark.—Rain and squally.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 9/7/37.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.6 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.


LAXIL

A dependable but harmless —LAXATIVE TABLET—

- Ensures perfect evacuation without any griping
- Keeps both body and mind in perfect trim
- Eats like chocolate and can be taken chewing

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA ::: BOMBAY

Agents:—ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Climatic conditions called for
the fan,
The Special Ventilation for the Tropics
The same reason led to the production of Cafiaspirin.
Cafiaspirin the quick reliever of all aches and pains, is so composed as to best suit the special needs of tropical climates and is therefore:
The Special Aspirin for the Tropics
'CAFIASPIRIN'
Safe and Effective
BAYER

# Active Short Covering After Acreage Report

## Scarcity Of Contracts

## Bureau Report Construed Bullish But Weather Favourable

BOMBAY, July 9.

**The first Bureau report showing acreage under cotton cultivation 34,192,000 was issued on Thursday. The report was construed slightly bullish and was followed by active short covering and buying by commission houses.**

**There was scarcity of contracts but weather continues favourable. The action of the market was good Securities were strong and the U. S. steel labour situation shows good improvement.**

**At the moment the market looks higher but in view of excellent weather it will be difficult to push up prices.**

The first Bureau report issued showing area under cotton cultivation 3,41,92,000 acres showing an increase of 10.4 per cent proved slightly below general expectation and was construed bullish. There was active short covering and some commission houses buying and prices recorded a rise over one dollar per bale. The technical position of the market is sound and after the recent heavy long liquidation there was some short interest left in the market uncovered. The carryover is small but under ideal weather the production at present looks like in the neighbourhood of 14 1/2 million bales.

The near future of the market will be guided by the report but much depends upon weather conditions as any unfavourable turn will raise cotton prices. But this is problematic and it will be advisable to watch weather developments for coming few weeks.

The New York cotton futures market opened steady ignoring steadiness of Liverpool. Prices early eased on pre-Bureau long liquidation and renewed hedge selling which offset moderate commission houses buying. There was some trade price fixing despite quieter textile reports. Prices registered a sharp rise after the release of the Bureau report on active short covering and buying by commission houses. There was some trade support and the close of the market was decidedly better.

The market opened at about the lowest level of the day a decline of 4 points with October 12.08. Later on prices advanced 23 points from the opening level and October was quoted 12.36 which was the highest level for the day reached during the early part of the afternoon session Thereafter the market ruled steady and closed at a net rise of 23 to 25 points, Spot cotton prices also gained 23 points at 12.85c. per lb

### NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market also ruled firm and under increased covering closed at rise of 23 points Spot cotton prices were raised 24 points at 12.72c. per lb.

### LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with October 6.73d There was a small foreign selling otherwise the market was dull awaiting the Bureau report. Later on there was some local liquidation but prices advanced on short covering and new speculative buying on the acreage increase being smaller than expected. Offerings were small and the market closed steady at a net rise of 10 to 9 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.86d. per lb.

### EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures session was fairly steady with a moderate turn over and Sakels futures closed at a rise of 5 points and Uppers futures closed at a rise of one to five points.

### ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandri cotton futures market was quiet with scattered long liquidation and Sakels futures closed at decline of 11 points while Ashmouni contracts were 6 t 5 points down

### OFFICIAL COMMENT

"No mention is made of the condition but stress is lai on the spread of cotton to new areas, citing Nevada where for the first time 1,000 acres are planted and also on the huge relative increase in California.

It is pointed out that 20,000 acres sown in the Sea Island is cotton of a Florida and Georgia type which is more susceptible to weevil and hardly planted since 1922."

### PRIVATE CABLES—

| | |
|---|---|
| New York October highest (12-46 p.m.) | 2.33+24 |
| New York October lowest (10 a.m.) | 12.08—08 |
| Liverpool October highest | 6.84+03 |
| Liverpool October lowest | 6.67—66 |

Messrs Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their foreign friends:—

London: 'Cotton Bureau report considered bullish causing many buying orders despite continuation of weather conditions favourable. Textile manufacturers report somewhat better enquiry. We would sell cotton Bombay Broach buy American cotton in Liverpool and American cotton in New York.

Liverpool: 'Although conditions remain favourable think market oversold and good purchases for quick turn.

New York: Acreage 34,192. The report is about what was looked for.'

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable:

Messrs A J Buston and Co., Hemeryk Dept Liverpool cable:

With ideal conditions similar 1932 which unlikely bureau indicates 14 1/2 maximum. Consequence small carryover increase consumption price cheap after recent big decline advise buying.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:

Sentiment remains rather bullish. Think market a good sale on a further advance. Think crop is likely to reach 14,000,000

Market construed report bullishly. Looks higher at moment.

Spot business improving, signs mills getting ready to buy. Market can advance easily any had crop news or improvement trade.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Acreage 3,41,92,000. Slightly bullish. Further crop developments deciding factor but undertone better.

The Bureau figures are somewhat below expectations. Our opinion is that the market will not give way unless crop accounts are very favourable. 'Long' interest appears to be pretty well liquidated.

Acreage about 5,00,000 below general expectations stimulating fair amount of speculative buying. Contracts scarce due general disinclination to sell short until crop nearer maturity.

New York: Consider cotton acreage bullish which should help to stimulate increased activity in cotton and cotton goods.

Government Agricultural Bureau Report of acreage considered bullish. Much will depend on the weather but feel advantage is on the long side. Cotton goods market—yarn market—considerably more active and firmer.

Acreage report small than expected strengthened confidence in present values.

Report slightly bullish inducing short covering. Rather sell on further rally.

Sentiment remains rather bullish. Think market a good sale on a further advance. Think crop is likely to reach 14,000,000.

Acreage report construed slightly bullish. Large operators are covering. Scarcity of contracts. Notwithstanding generally favourable weather, the market is acting well and looks higher. Securities strong. Labour conditions greatly improved.

Weather over U S Cotton Belt:

Eastern: Generally fair, local thunder showers

Central: Partly scattered showers

Western: Generally fair local showers

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 8

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 12.35+23 |
| December | 12.28+24 |
| January | 12.32+25 |
| March | 12.36+25 |
| May | 12.38+25 |
| Middling Spot | 12.85+23 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 8

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 12.22+23 |
| October | 12.36+23 |
| December | 12.38+23 |
| Middling Spot | 12.72+24 |

### NEW YORK

New York, July 8

11 A.M. RANGES

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 12.14 to 12.13 |
| December | 12.06 to 12.04 |

NOON CALL

| | |
|---|---|
| October | 12.15 |
| December | 12.06 |

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 8

| | Bales |
|---|---|
| Day's receipts at all U S Ports | 7,000 |
| Day's exports to Great Britain | nil |
| Day's exports to the Continent | 1,000 |
| Day's exports to China and Japan | 14,000 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 8

| | |
|---|---|
| F G F SAKELLARIDIS | |
| July | 9.70 |
| August | 9.70 |
| September | 9.65 |
| F G F SPOT | 10.00 |

### INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 8

| | |
|---|---|
| BROACH— | |
| Fully Good (good staple) | 5.76 |
| Fine (good staple) | 5.91 |
| Superfine (good staple) | 6.06 |
| OOMRA— | |
| Fine (No. 1 staple) | 5.66 |
| Superfine (No 1 staple) | 5.81 |
| Choice (No. 1 staple) | 5.96 |
| BENGAL— | |
| Good | 4.61 |
| Fully | 4.71 |
| Fine | 4.86 |

## BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 9

Following a rise of 23 points in New York cotton futures on the bullish Bureau report, the local market opened today at Rs. 227/12 for Broach A/M delivery and in the absence of any important buying prices declined to Rs. 227 Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 214. The undertone of the market was easy and local operators show inclination to support the market.

Liverpool market was due to open unchanged but it opened 1 point down, here market fluctuated within a narrow range. Market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach J/A | 214 | 0 | 0 |
| Broach A/M | 227 | 0 | 0 |
| Oomra July | 209 | 8 | 0 |
| Oomra D/J | 207 | 12 | 0 |
| Bengal July | 180 | 0 | 0 |
| Bengal D/J | 173 | 0 | 0 |

### Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, July 9. Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | | 205,934 |
| Central India | 66 | 337,245 |
| Barsi and Nagar | | 174,475 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | | 101,597 |
| Berar | | 579,496 |
| Central Provinces | | 114,455 |
| Total Oomras | 66 | 1,513,202 |
| Dholera | 775 | 172,748 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 186 | 10,034 |
| Rajputana | 160 | 97,022 |
| Sind-Punjab | 446 | 342,703 |
| Broach | 152 | 341,021 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 329 | 70,386 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 204 | 39,542 |
| Cocoanada | | 155 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | | 18,752 |
| Persian | | 14 |
| American | | 19,303 |
| Egyptian and African | 427 | 407,709 |
| Comilla Burma and other sorts | | 120 |
| Total | 2,745 | 3,032,711 |

### Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 9.

| | Extra Spr-fine | Sup | Fine | FG | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. — | | 187 | 184 | 181 | 178 |
| Bengal U.P. | | 187 | 184 | 181 | 178 |
| Punjab | | | | | |
| Oomra No. 3 | 215 | 212 | 209 | 206 | |
| C. P. No. 1 | 228 | 225 | 222 | 219 | |
| C. P. No 2 | 219 | 216 | 213 | 210 | |

## AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, July 9

Temperatures between 90 and 95; light rains in Alabama and Lousiana; light to moderate rainfall in South Texas; entire Belt partly cloudy.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Broach No. 2 | 222 | 219 | 216 | 213 |
| Punjab-Ame. | 234 | 231 | 228 | 225 |
| Surat | 280 | 277 | 274 | 271 |
| Rajpipla | 276 | 273 | 270 | 267 |
| Navsari | 292 | 289 | 286 | 283 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept. to 1st July.

In full-pressed Bales.

| | Yesterday | This year. |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 140 | 454,654 |
| Japan and China | | 1,412,523 |
| Coast Ports | | 33,367 |
| Up-country by Rail | | 255,832 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan | | 24,573 |
| Total | 140 | 2,180,949 |

### Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 188/90 |
| Bengal Fine | 184/86 |
| C. P. 1 | 214/16 |
| C. P. 2 | 209/11 |
| Arvi | 209/11 |
| Ellichpur | 208/10 |
| Berar | 204/07 |
| Khamgaon | 204/07 |
| Mulkapur | 202/204 |
| Khandesh | 197/201 |
| Jalna/Sailu | 199/202 |
| Burwah Sanavad | 204/06 |
| Mathia | 173/78 |
| Broach Fine | 215/20 |
| Punjab/American | 215/25 |
| Punjab 289F. | 285/95 |
| Jagadia-Ankleshwar | 255/60 |
| Surat | 265/69 |
| Navsari | 285/88 |
| Kampala | 401/405 |

### AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

| F.P. Bales. | 1936-37 | 1935-36 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 8-7-37 | 6813000 | 7068000 |
| Receipts Yesterday 8-7-37 | 7000 | 2000 |
| Exports to date 8-7-37 | 5661000 | 6145000 |
| Stock at Ports 2-7-37 | 1183000 | 1374000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 2-7-37 | 929000 | 1381000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 2-7-37 | 901000 | 716000 |
| Visible Supply 2-7-37 | 3274000 | 3736000 |
| Quantity in sight 2-7-37 | 1301600 | 12311000 |
| Quantity out of sight 2-7-37 | 12994000 | 11681000 |

### Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 9.

| | Cwts. |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 7,272 |
| Linseed | 1,591 |
| Gingellyseed | 126 |
| Groundnuts | 759 |
| Castorseed | 25 |
| Rice | 6,389 |
| Myrabollams | 80 |
| Cottonseed | 1918 |
| Mowraseed | 1,653 |
| Gram | 635 |
| Joowar | 231 |
| Barley | 24 |
| Bajree | 2,240 |
| Indian Sugar | 1,839 |
| | Tons. |
| Coal | 2,299 |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 9

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 | 99/15 |
| 3 per cent 1951/54 | 101/2 |
| 3 per cent 1941 Bonds | 103 |
| 3 per cent U P Bonds | 96/8 |
| 3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash | 95/12 |
| 3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan | 105/10 |
| 4 per cent 1943 Bonds | 107/2 |
| 4 per cent 1960/70 Loan | 110/4 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 | 117/4 |
| 5 per cent 1939/44 | 105/2 |
| 5 per cent 1940/48 | 107/12 |
| 5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan | 104/6 |
| TAX FREES | |
| per cent 1953/63 | 111/2 |
| 5 per cent 1945/55 | 119/10 |
| 5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore | 104/4 |
| per cent 1935 Mysore | 122/4 |
| CORPORATION DEBENTURES | |
| per cent B P T 1974 | 107/8 |
| per cent M Deb 1974 | 107 |
| 5 per cent M Deb 1949 | 117/4 |
| 5 per cent 1954 | 129/8 |
| 6 per cent C P T 1956 | 129/8 |
| 5 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 | 101/8 |

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 95/11, owing to scarcity of contracts and closed firm at the rate of Rs. 95/12. Undertone was firm.

## MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, July 9

B C Rate I I D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling I T D D | 1/6 3/32 |
| Bank's buying T T | 1/6 5/32 |
| Bank's buying D D | 1/6 3/16 |
| Bank's buying 3 months | 1/6 7/32 |

NEW YORK:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling T T | 268 1/2 |
| Bank's buying T T | 266 1/8 |

PARIS:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling T T | 958 |
| Bank's buying T T | 978 |

JAPAN:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling T T | 77 3/8 |
| Bank's buying I T | 77 |

AMSTERDAM:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling D D | 67 1/2 |

JAVA:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling D D | 67 1/4 |

HUNGKONG:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling D D | 82 1/4 |

SHANGHAI:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling D D | 80 5/8 |

SINGAPORE:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling D D | 156 1/4 |

BERLIN:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank's selling D D | 91 3/4 |

CROSS RATE:—

New York London 4.94 3/8 8th instant

Japan London 1/2 9th instant

Hongkong London 1/2 23/32 9th instant

Shanghai London 1/2 3/8 9th instant

Java London 9.98 5/8 9th instant

London Paris 128.26 8th instant

London Belgium 29.43 1/2 8th instant

London Switzerland 21.65 8th instant

London Berlin 12.34 8th instant

London Stockholm 19.39 1/2 8th instant

London New York 4.94.22 8th instant

London Amsterdam 9.00 7/8 8th instant

London Italy 94.15 8th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady

Gold £7-0-1 1/2 7th instant

Gold £7-0-4 8th instant

Silver London Ready 19 15/16 7th instant

Silver London Ready 20 8th instant

Silver London Forward 20 7th instant

Silver London Forward 20 1/16 8th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 7th instant

Silver New York Ready 45 8th instant

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 7th instant

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 8th instant

London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 7th instant

London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 8th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

MONEY:

Call 3/4 per cent.

3 months 1 1/4 per cent

4 months 1 1/4 per cent.

Tone: Quiet

### LONDON DISCOUNT RATE

London, July 7

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent

Bank bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent to 3/4 per cent

Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent

Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

## HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 8

Broach July Aug opening 214 highest 214 lowest 212 1/2 closing 212 1/2

Broach A/M 1938 opening 225 highest 225 3/4 lowest 224 1/2 closing 224 1/2

Oomra July opening 208 3/4 highest 208 3/4 lowest 207 1/2 closing 207 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 205 1/4 highest 205 1/4 lowest 205 closing 205

Bengal July opening 178 1/2 highest 178 1/2 lowest 177 1/2 closing 177 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 171 1/2 highest 171 1/2 lowest 170 1/2 closing 170 1/2

NIGHT SESSION

Before Bureau—

Broach A/M opened 224 1/2 highest 224 3/4 lowest 224 1/2 closed 224 1/2

After Bureau—

Opened 227 highest 228 3/4 lowest 225 3/4 closed 227 3/4

### Cotton Arrivals

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts into Bombay on 7th July | 3,365 |
| Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936 | 3,029,966 |
| Receipts into Bombay same time last season | 2,913,476 |
| Increase | 116,490 |

### LONDON RUBBER

London, July 8

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb Sellers 9 1/2

### NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, July 8

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 9 1/4

## GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, July 9

Yesterday London gold prices improved 2 1/2d to £7-0-4 and London Paris Exchange rate improved 8 points at 128.26. Dollar sterling cross rate was quoted 4.95 5/16. London silver prices improved 1/16d to 20d for Spot and forward quotation was 21 1/16d. India bought and offerings were small. There were small buyers at fixed prices. New York silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents while Montreal futures advanced 30 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 3/8. The local market was fairly steady with a better enquiry and offerings were small.

| GOLD | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 34 | 10 | 6 |
| Ashad delivery | 34 | 10 | 0 |
| Ashad Tejimandi | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| Shravan delivery | 34 | 8 | 0 |
| Shravan Tejimandi | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| SILVER | | | |
| Ready | 52 | 7 | 0 |
| Ashad delivery | 52 | 8 | 0 |
| Ashad Tejimandi | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Shravan delivery | 52 | 10 | 0 |
| Shravan Tejimandi | 1 | 2 | 0 |

## INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 8

| | |
|---|---|
| Call Loan London | 1/2 |
| 3 per cent | 76 |
| 3 1/2 per cent | 90 |
| 3 1/2 per cent 1954/59 | 101 1/4 |
| 4 per cent 1948/53 | 105 3/4 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 | 111 1/2 |
| 4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 | 113 1/2 |
| 5 per cent 1942/47 | 111 |
| 3 per cent 1949/52 | 97 1/4 |
| 2 1/2 per cent British Consols | 74 7/8 |
| 3 1/2 per cent Conversion | 100 1/4 |
| 3 1/2 per cent War loan | 100 1/4 |

### Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 9.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Groundnuts August.— | | | |
| Opening | 40 | 5 | 0 |
| Highest | 40 | 8 | 0 |
| Lowest | 40 | 3 | 6 |
| Closing | 40 | 7 | 6 |
| Castorseeds September.— | | | |
| Opening | 35 | 6 | 6 |
| Highest | 35 | 7 | 6 |
| Lowest | 35 | 5 | 0 |
| Closing | 35 | 6 | 0 |
| Castorseeds September.— | | | |
| Opening | 18 | 9 | 0 |
| Highest | 18 | 9 | 6 |
| Lowest | 18 | 7 | 6 |
| Closing | 18 | 9 | 6 |
| Groundnuts February.— | | | |
| Opening | 39 | 14 | 0 |
| Highest | 39 | 14 | 0 |
| Lowest | 39 | 6 | 0 |
| Closing | 39 | 8 | 6 |
| Castorseeds May— | | | |
| Opening | 36 | 11 | 3 |
| Highest | 36 | 12 | 0 |
| Lowest | 33 | 8 | 0 |
| Closing | 36 | 9 | 0 |
| Cotton January.— | | | |
| Opening | 19 | 15 | 3 |
| Highest | 20 | 0 | 6 |
| Lowest | 19 | 15 | 3 |
| Closing | 20 | 0 | 6 |

### LONDON SEEDS

London, July 7

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton July sellers | £12-16-3 |
| Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton July August sellers | £14-15-0 |
| Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton July August sellers | £15-10-0 |
| Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton July August sellers | £14-15-0 |
| Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton July sellers | £14-8-9 |

## ALEXANDRIA MARKET

Alexandria, July 8.

| | Sak. | Ash. | Giza. |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | 18.04— 0. | 16.65—18. | |
| Oct. | | 14.37—6. | |
| Nov. | 18.09—11. | 16.52—12. | |
| Dec. | | 14.26—5. | |

### Argentine Linseed

London, July 8

July £2-16-3 Hull C.I.F.

### Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 8

August £15-5-0

### Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, July 8

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 115d. |
| October | 114 1/4d. |
| December | 113 7/8d. |

### Wheat Chicago

Chicago, July 8

| | |
|---|---|
| July | dol 1.24 1/8 |
| September | dol 1.25 5/8 |
| December | dol 1.27 3/8 |

### New York Sugar

New York, July 6

| | |
|---|---|
| September | 2.50—3 |
| December | 2.54—3 |
| March | 2.41—4 |
| May | 2.45—1 |

### Bombay Sugar

Bombay, July 9

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready Javas | Rs. 15 8 0 |
| Shipment September | 5 13 0 |
| Shipment October December | 5 14 6 |
| Kesar | 10 12 0 |
| Saraya | 10 6 0 |
| Java Spot | F 7.05 |

### Bombay Metals

Bombay, July 9

| | |
|---|---|
| Standard copper cash (buyers) | £56-15-0 |
| Standard copper 3 months | £56-15-0 |
| Electrolytic copper | £64-5-0 |
| Bombay market quotations — | |
| Yellow metal sheets | Rs. 46-8-0 |
| Copper sheets | Rs. 54-4-0 |
| Tone: Steady | |

### Whaet Liverpool

Liverpool. July 7.

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 113 1/8d. |
| October | 112 3/4d. |
| December | 112 3/8d. |

# Share Bazar Opens Firm On Sino-Japanese Clash

## HEAVY SELLING BY OLD BULLS

## Reactionary Feeling And Absence Of Support

BOMBAY, July 9.

**Grave Sino-Japanese clash was the chief reason of the firm opening of the local Share Bazar to-day and the market displayed cheerful tone but there being utter absence of any professional support the market failed to make any fresh upward move and opening level proved to be the highest for the day.**

**Old Bulls who were keenly, watching developments believed it to be a good time to sell and came out with large selling orders and the market soon changed the colour. There was a steady flow of liquidation and it became too heavy to absorb and prices assumed sagging tendency and during the course of the one hour's session prices recorded substantial declines although compared with the last close Tata Steel shares show a small rise. Cotton mill shares which recently came into prominence were left out and under scattered realising worked downward. Bombay Burma shares were quiet with a limited turn over.**

**London and New York advices were fairly steady but as pointed out before after the recent rise there is more disposition to look for a natural reaction and professionals are inclined to leave the market to adjust. Recent buyers are still optimistic and are not inclined to secure profits as they believe that ultimately higher prices will be reached. Old Bulls who are left out are trying to depress prices and as they have large holdings of actual shares will try to regain the control over the market.**

**Tata Steel Deferreds opened to-day at Rs. 1,720 and declined to Rs. 1,675 with occasional rallies and finally closed at Rs. 1,685. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 363 and after improving to Rs. 364 declined to Rs. 355 and closed at Rs. 356-8. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 992 and eased off to Rs. 970 and closed at Rs. 973. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1,452 and declined to Rs. 1,425 and closed at Rs. 1,432.**

### TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 9.

| | Rs. as. |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahm Advance (Rs. 8) | 305 0 |
| 250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25) | 973 12 |
| 100 CENTURY | 220 0 |
| 100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 3) | 289 6 |
| 100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8) | 187 8 |
| 100 Coorla (Rs. 5) | 107 8 |
| 250 David | 75 0 |
| 250 Dawn (Rs 10) | 360 0 |
| 1 E. D. Sassoon (nil) | 0-10-0 |
| 100 Finlay (Rs. 3) | 145 0 |
| 100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8) | 186 14 |
| 1000 Hindustan (Rs ..) | 1050 0 |
| 100 Indore | 50 10 |
| 100 Khatau (Rs 2) | 95 0 |
| 100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8) | 336 4 |
| 250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8) | 575 0 |
| 250 Madras United | 11 0 |
| 1000 Morarji (nil) | 1025 0 |
| 250 Model | 50 10 |
| 50 MYSORE (Rs. 2) | 110 0 |
| 200 NEW GREAT (nil) | 248 12 |
| 100 Osmanshahi (Re. 1) | 42 8 |
| 100 Phoenix (10) | 275 0 |
| 25 SASSOON SILK (Rs 2) | 62 4 |
| 1000 Sholapur (Rs 50) | 2000 0 |
| 50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2) | 96 4 |
| 100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5) | 271 4 |
| 100 Swan (nil) | 105 0 |
| 500 Vishnu (Rs 50) | 1,325 0 |
| 1000 Western (Rs. 40.) | 805 0 |
| BANKS. | |
| 50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8) | 114 8 |
| 25-50 Central (As. 12) | 33 0 |
| 500 Imperial (Rs. 30) | 1,545 0 |
| 125-500 I. Conty (Rs 7-8) | 377 8 |
| 60-100 Ind. (Rs. 2-8) | 141 0 |
| 100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8) | 127 4 |
| 5 Union (As. 4.) | 5-12-0 |
| CEMENTS | |
| 100 Associated | 164 0 |
| 10 Bundi (Rs. 10) | 40 0 |
| 100 Coimbatore (Rs. 10) | 185 0 |
| 70 Gwalior (Rs. 4) | 137 8 |
| 160 Indian (Rs. 24) | 506 4 |
| 40 Katni Def. | 2,300 0 |
| 100 KATNI ORD (Rs. 10) | 373 12 |
| 75 Okha (Rs. 12) | 287 8 |
| 10 Punjab (As. 12) | 28 8 |
| 100 Shahabad (Rs. 15) | 515 0 |
| 70 United (Rs. 5) | 165 0 |
| INSURANCE | |
| 100-500 Empire (Rs. 14) | 952 8 |
| 15-100 Jupiter (As. 12) | 15 14 |
| 15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4) | 42 10 |
| 20 Mercantile | 56 8 |
| 200 Oriental (125) | XD 4925 0 |
| 10-50 Vulcan (As. 8) | 8 2 |
| ELECTRIC | |
| 100 Ahmedabad Old | 168 2 |
| 1,000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 45) | 1680 0 |
| 10 Ajmer (As. 4) | 13 8 |
| 50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 2-8) | 147 3 |
| 100 B'Bay Suburban (Rs. 6) | 182 8 |
| 10 Broach | 14 0 |
| 100 Karachi (4) | 277 8 |
| 100 Poona (4) | 285 0 |
| 100 Surat (Rs. 6) | 215 0 |
| 100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5) | 178 2 |
| 100 TATA POWER (Rs 40) | 1432 8 |
| RAILWAYS. | |
| 500 Ahmedabad Prantij | 935 0 |
| 100 C. Province | 95 4 |
| 100 Dhond Baramati | 97 0 |
| 100 Gujarat | 93 8 |
| 100 Mandra Bhen | 97 4 |
| 100 Pachora Jamner | 94 8 |
| 100 Sara Sirajgunj | 101 0 |
| 500 Tapti Valley | 770 0 |
| MININGS | |
| 10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 8) | 64 8 |
| 30 TATA STEEL DEF (Rs. 36) | 1685 0 |
| 75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10) | 356 8 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | |
| 100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5) | 325 0 |
| 50 BELAPUR SUGAR (Rs. 8) | 173 2 |
| 200 B'bay Sate Dep (Rs 40) | 900 0 |
| 250 BOM STEAM (Rs 13-12) | 271 4 |
| 125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8) | 741 4 |
| 50 Do Conty. (Rs. 6) | 245 0 |
| 8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil) | 5 5 |
| 50 B TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8) | 114 8 |
| 9 Burma Corp (As. 8) | 12 8 |

### ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 9

Bombay Dyeing (986/4) 992 997 972 975 970 973

Century (226/14) 230 227 228 222 220

Central India (294/6) 302 287 289

Kohinoor (338/12) 345 342 343 337 338 336

New Great (253/2) 251 252 247

Simplex (98/12) 98 96

Swadeshi (275) 281 271

Andhra (1680) 1680 1690

Tata Hydro (178/2) 178

Tata Power (1440) 1452 1445 1447 1432 1425 1432

Tram Ord (148/7) 148 147/8 147/3

T Steel Defd (1675) 1715 1695 1700 1690 1695 1675 1685

T Steel Ord (356) 363 364 358 360 357 358 355 357 356/8

Tata Steel 2nd pref (161/8) 161/12 160/12

Bellapur (174/6) 176 172 173

B Steam (270) 270 271

B Burma (742/8) 757 750 735 740 741/4

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8sh Indian Copper | 3 | 8 |
| 10 Indian Iron and Steel | 50 | 8 |
| 100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3) | 142 | 8 |
| 50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2) | 47 | 8 |
| 100 I. Radio Defd. (12) | 590 | 0 |
| 100 I. Radio Ord. (15) | 535 | 0 |
| 1,000 Port Canning (Rs 25) | 606 | 4 |
| 15 Scindia (Rs. 1) | 27 | 1 |
| 30 PREMIER CON. | 93 | 8 |
| 25 Tata Oil (nil) | 30 | 8 |
| PREFERENCE. | | |
| 7 p.c Andhra Valley | 1537 | 8 |
| 6 p.c. Bombay Steam | 302 | 8 |
| 7 p.c. Bom Tram (T.F.) | 85 | 12 |
| 5 p.c Central India (T.F.) | 520 | 0 |
| 7 p.c Katni 1st | 138 | 2 |
| 7 p.c Katni 2nd (T. F.) | 146 | 4 |
| 7 1/2 p.c Punjab Cement | 12 | 12 |
| 6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st | 103 | 0 |
| 6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd | 99 | 8 |
| 7 p.c. Tata Hydro | 153 | 12 |
| 7½ p.c. Tata Power | 1555 | 0 |
| 6 p.c Tata Steel 1st | 190 | 0 |
| 7-1/2 p.c Tata Steel 2nd | 160 | 12 |
| 7 p.c Vishnu | 650 | 0 |
| DEBENTURES | | |
| 5-3-4 p.c Andhra Valley | 101 | 0 |
| 6 p.c. Andhra Valley | 109 | 6 |
| 4 p.c. Bom. Telephone | 51 | 8 |
| 7 p.c Sholapur | 81 | 4 |
| 6 p.c. Tata Hydro | 110 | 4 |

(Last Dividend in Brackets and capital letters indicate shares on forward List.)

### Osaka Cotton

Osaka, July 9

| | |
|---|---|
| September | 77.30+120 |
| October | 77.70+120 |

### Osaka Sampin

Osaka, July 9

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 267.30+230 |
| October | 259.50+220 |
| November | 257.10+210 |

### Montreal Silver

Montreal, July 8

| | |
|---|---|
| July | 45.20+30 |
| September | 44.95+30 |
| December | 44.95+30 |

### New York Silver

New York, July 6

Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 44 3/4 cents.

## LONDON METALS

London, July 8

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper | £56 13 9 |
| Lead | £24 10 0 |
| Tin | £264 15 0 |
| Spelter | £22 10 0 |

### Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 176 January 175 at cross rate 4.95 5/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1937 216 Liverpool July 6.80 Rs. 80 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 228 Liverpool May 1938 6.85 Rs. 70 1/4 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 228 New York May 12.38 Rs. 49 3/4 at cross rate 4.95 5/16

# Latest Commercial News

## NEW YORK COTTON 20 POINTS UP

## Bullion Strong And Wheat Steady But Base Metals Quiet

BOMBAY, July 9.

On Friday crossrates ruled quiet.
NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.
New York cotton was firm on improved foreign markets and Worth Street.
BULLION FIRM.
London gold and silver ruled firm.
WHEAT STEADY.
Wheat was steady. Base metals were quiet. Rubber was easy.
SECURITIES QUIET.
The London Stock Exchange was quiet but steady with very little doing. Giltedged securities kept quiet.

### COTTON

#### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1937
New York, July 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 12.35 |
| To-day's opening | 12.42 |
| Difference | +07 |
| To-day's closing | 12.55 |
| Difference | +20 |

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 6.84 |
| To-day's opening | 6.83 |
| Difference | —.01 |
| To-day's closing | 6.85 |
| Difference | +01 |

BROACH EXPECTATION

| | |
|---|---|
| July August | Rs. 216 |
| New April May | Rs. 229 |

#### N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 9.

Cotton displayed better sentiment on improved foreign markets and worth street but the higher level attracted some liquidation and foreign selling although the undertone kept steady.

Trading in October began at 12.42 i.e. 7 points higher than previous closing. Prices advanced on higher Liverpool and scattered local and foreign buying under the influence of which October gradually rose to 12.47 when some liquidation and foreign selling developed with October receding to 12.42 although the undertone remained steady.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.55 with a rise of 20 points for October delivery.

#### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 9.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (12.00/12.00) 12.34/12.34
October (12.08/12.08) 12.43/12.42
December (12.01/12.01) 12.36/12.36

#### LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, July 9.

American July (6.69) 6.81
American October (6.73) 6.85
Egyptian July (9.65) 9.72
Egyptian August (9.65) 9.72

#### BROACH COTTON

Bombay, July 9.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 228-8 and Rs. 227-4 at night. The closing rate at 11-0 p.m. was Rs. 227-8.

### LONDON MARKETS

London, July 9.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA
Indian Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-9 1/2) 1-9 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-2) 1-2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-6 3/4) 1-6 3/4
JUTE
New Crop July August (£21 1/4 paid) £21 7/16 sellers
Dunlop August (£24 sellers) £24 sellers
Lightning August (£22 1/4 sellers) £22 1/4 sellers.
LINSEED
Castorseed Bombay July August £14 7/16 sellers) £14 7/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta July August (£14 13/16 sellers) £14 15/16 sellers.
Linseed La Plata July August (£12 7/8 sellers) £13 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal August (£15 1/4 sellers) £15 1/4 sellers
RUBBER
Spot (9 3/8 buyers) 9 5/16 buyers
Forward July September (9 9/16 paid and value) 9 1/2 paid and value

#### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, July 9.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with October at 113 3/4 and December 113 1/4. The market was quiet but steady with very little doing in the absence of any important enquiry but subsequently prices displayed strength on good demand for July.

#### CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, July 9.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 1.25. Prices eased on scattered commission house selling and liquidation influenced by favourable crop reports.

BROWN ROLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)
Delivery Sept. 1937
Bombay, July 9.

| | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rates at 9-0 a.m. | 8 | 3 | 6 |
| Rates at 12-0 noon | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| Rates at 3-0 p.m. | 8 | 3 | 3 |
| Rates at 9-0 p.m. | 8 | 3 | 3 |

### EXCHANGES

#### LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

£ T NEW YORK ON LONDON
New York, July 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.95 5/16 |
| To-day's opening | 4.95 1/2 |
| To-day's closing | 4.95 11/16 |

£ T LONDON ON NEW YORK
London, July 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 4.95.22 |
| To-day's opening | 4.95.15 |
| To-day's closing | 4.95.82 |

FRANC RATE
London, July 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 128.26 |
| To-day's opening | 128.25 |
| To-day's closing | 128.04 |

### LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 9.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.95.15 and then advanced to 4.95.25 subsequently rising to 4.95.67 on continued support.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.95.82

Franc opened at 128.25 and appreciated steadily to 128.10 on continued good support.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 128.04

CROSS RATES
London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (9.681) 9.667
New York on Bombay (37.43) 37.42
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 1/4) 0.93 1/8
London on Milan (94.15) 94.14
London on Shanghai (1-2 13/32) 1-2 7/16
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS
3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

LONDON METALS
To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
Tin (£264 3/4 buyers £265 sellers. Steady) £264 buyers £264 1/4 sellers. Quiet.
Lead (£24 13/16 buyers £25 sellers. Steady) £24 13/16 buyers £24 7/8 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£62 1/4 to £64 1/4) £62 to £64
Glasgow Iron (£87) £87

#### SILVER CABLES

Bombay, July 9.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—
"Market rose on Indian buying. Offerings small. Business moderate. Buyers satisfied."

LONDON SILVER
London, July 9.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 20d. 20 3/16d. |
| Forward | 20 1/16d. 20 1/4d. |

LONDON GOLD
London, July 9.
Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-0-4) £7-0-5 1/2

#### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, July 9.
10 p.m.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silver ready | 52 | 5 | 0 |
| Silver 1st settlement Ashad | 52 | 7 | 0 |
| Silver 2nd settlement Shravan | 52 | 8 | 0 |
| Gold ready | 34 | 11 | 0 |
| Gold 1st settlement Ashad | 34 | 10 | 9 |
| Gold 2nd settlement Shravan | 34 | 8 | 6 |
| Sovereigns | 21 | 15 | 6 |

#### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 9.

Liverpool wheat July closed at 117 as against the previous closing at 115

#### WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 9.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat September | 5 | 11 | 3 |
| Wheat January | 5 | 15 | 6 |
| Wheat May | 5 | 11 | 6 |
| Linseed September | 8 | 2 | 9 |
| Linseed May | 8 | 3 | 6 |

The tone was steady.

### WOOL SALES

London, July 9.

There was a keen demand in good selection Home trade was chief buyer.
Greasy lower 1-1 1/4
Greasy higher 1-9 1/2
Scoured lower 1-7
Scoured higher 2-9

#### 3½ P. C. GOVT PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 9.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted Rs. 95-11-0 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 95-10-0.

Fluctuations during the session were as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opening | 95 | 10 | 0 |
| Highest | 95 | 12 | 0 |
| Lowest | 95 | 10 | 0 |
| Closing | 95 | 10 | 0 |

#### INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, July 9.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £90 as against the previous closing at the same rate.

### INDIAN LOANS

London, July 9.
2-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Loan (£97) £97
3 1/2 per cent Indian Loan (£90) £90
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1950-55) (£111 1/2) £111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£105 3/4) £106 3/8
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£111) £111
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£101) £101

AUSTRALIAN LOANS
3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£106) £106

BRITISH FUNDS
2 1/2 per cent Consols (£75) £74 7/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£100 1/4) £100 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£105 3/4) £105 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£110) £110 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£100) £100
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£108 3/4) £108 3/4

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 9.
2-30 p.m.

Home industrials and copper shares as also tin shares were firm. Other sections were very quiet with only small business especially in Kaffirs.

INDUSTRIALS
Standard Motors (131-3) 131-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (68-9) 68-9
Hydro Electric (£8 3/8) £8 1/2
Musical Industries (20-9) 20-9
Princhin Johnson (42-9) 42-9
Imperial Chemical (37-6) 37-6
Woolsworth Ordinary (72-0) 72-9
Realisation 1930 (£98) £98 1/4
Dunlop Rubber (33-10 1/2) 33-10 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (40-0) 40-0
Ford Motor (27-0) 27-0
Cables and Wireless (£6 1/8) £6
British American Tobacco 124-4 1/2) 127-6
Carreas A (£8 5/8) £8 1/2
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (150-0) 150-7 1/2
P and O S N Company Deferred (31-10 1/2) 31-10 1/2
Distillers (109-9) 109-9
Bredford Dyer (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
British Celanese (£7) £7
J and P Coates Ordinary (46-7 1/2) 47-1 1/2
Courtaulds Ordinary (51-9) 51-9
Fine Cotton Spinners (9-1 1/2) 9-3
Vickers Limited Ordinary (28-6) 28-6
Inter Nickels (61-6) 62-4 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (75-7 1/2) 77-6
Tata Steel Preference (£104 1/2) £104 1/2

TEA SHARES
Assam Company (18-0) 19-0
Donaro Tea (46-3) 46-3
Empire of India (30-9) 30-9

RUBBER SHARES
Anglo Dutch Rubber (39-0) 39-7 1/2
Gula Kelampong (42-6) 42-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (38-9) 39-1 1/2

JUTE HARES
Barnagore (£9) £9

MINING SHARES
Nandydrug (55-0) 55-0
Burma Corporation (17-4 1/2) 18-1 1/2
Rio Tintos (£20 1/2) £20 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (57-9) 58-1 1/2
Rand Mines (£6 5/8) £6 5/8

MINE SHARES
Crown Mines (£12 3/8) £12 1/2
Association Portland Cements (91-3) 91-3
Trinidad Leaseholds (136-3) 135-0
Sub Nigel (£9 1/8) £9 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-0) 30-
Union Corporation (£7 1/4) £7 1/4

OIL SHARES
Venezuela Persian (£50) £51 1/4
Anglo Iranian (87-6) 87-6
Burma Oil (122-6) 122-6
Musical Eagle (18-3) 18-3
Shell Transport (108-1 1/2) 108-1 1/2
Royal Dutch (£45 3/4) £45 5/8

HOME RAIL SHARES
Great Western (£64 1/2) £65
L and S Ordinary (£33 5/8) £34
L N E R Defd (£5 1/4) £5 1/4
Southern Paris 5 per cent (£22) £22 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£125) £125 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£78) £78

#### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 9.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—
General Motors (dol 53 7/8) dol 53 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 56 1/8) dol 56 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 107 3/8) dol 108 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 131 3/4) unquoted.

### ACTIVE SUPPORT ON STOCK EXCHANGE

#### Wall Street Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE)
London, July 9.

On the Stock Exchange leading industrials encountered active support and several good features were recorded. Tins again moved up sharply otherwise the market was very quiet under weekend influences, but values were firmly held.

In commodities wheat was firm owing to improved spot demand

Wall Street opened irregular and was then quietly higher.

#### JUTE SHARES BETTER

Securities Fairly Steady

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Jutes were decidedly better amongst speculative stocks, Howrah and Kamarhatty advanced upto 53 and 530 and closed steady round 52/6 and 525. Others were more or less unchanged. Coals excepting Bengals were rather dull. Teas were rather neglected. In miscellaneous almost all speculative stocks advanced at opening of the market but as the session progressed values dropped down and ruled quiet. Towards the close hardening tendency appeared on renewed buying enquiry and the market closed steady. Among others India General Navigation ord. Ruled firm round 120 and British Burma petrol was steady at 5/6. Government securities kept fairly steady. Following were closing quotations. Gov-Government securities:—Three and a half per cent Government paper 95/8, three and a half per cent loan 1947/50 105/14, small lot; four per cent 1960/70 110/9, small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 119/4 small odd lot, five per cent loan 1939/44 105/2, small lot; five and a half per cent loan 1938/40 104/5, small lot.

Banks:—Imperial conty 379, Punjab National fully paid 112, Reserve 126, small odd lot, Sara Serajganj 101 small lot.

Cottons:—Dunbar pref 185 E.D. Sassoon defd annas 12, Elgin ord 17, New Victoria 1/5.

Coals:—Bengal 313, Bhalgora 3/6, Equitable 34/12, Pench Valley 36/9, Raneegunge 34/12, Satpukuria and Asansol 1/2, Bengal Giridih 2/6, Burrakur 15/8, East Indian 19/8, Marine 14/12, small lot, Talcher 2/3.

Jutes:—Albion 212 small lot, Birla 19/3, Belverere 362, Ft. William 238, Howrah 52/6, Hukumchand 10/1, Kamarhatty 525, Kinnison 586, Standard 283, small lot; Auckland 183, Barnagore 134 small lot, Dalhousie 310, Gourepore pref 128, do ord 573. India 303, Kanknarrah 428, Presidency 4/4, Waverley 2.

Miscellaneous —Burma Corporation 12/1, Consolidated tin 7/6, Indian copper 3/7, Tavoy tin 3/4, Dalmia cement ord 1/8, prem; do defd 2/12, do pref 103, Bengal chemical pref 16/10, small lot, Benares electric 15, U. P. electric 209, Rawalpindi electric 23. Burn and Co. 303, Hukumchand steel 10/10, C rights Indian iron 49, Indian iron right 50/6, Indian steel and wire products conty 178, Indian standard wagon ord 75, Kumardhubi engineering ord 4/6, Kumardhubi engineering pref 81/8, Saran engineering 7/8, steel corporation ord 9/2, steel corporation pref 93, Associated Hotel pref 89/8, small lot, B. I. corporation ord 3/13, Rohtas industries pref 129/8, British Burma petrol 5/7, Bengal timber ord 255, India General Navigation ord 120, Murree Brewery 14/14, Roopacherra tea 2/6.

Debentures:—Four per cent 1912/42 Calcutta Municipal 103 small odd lot, four per cent 1949 Rangoon Port Trust 103, four per cent 1903 Rangoon Port Trust 103.—A. P.

#### KARACHI MARKET REPORT

Karachi, July 9.

To-day's closing quotations:—
Sind cotton July 20/14/6, Jan. 20/13/3, Punjab July 18/12, Jan. 18/6, Desi American July 24/11/3, Jan. 24/6/6, strong wheat July 31/7/9, Sept. 31/15/9, Oct. 32/6, firm offices bought Gram July 23/4, Sept. 23/6, Toria July 43/2, Sept. 43/12/6, Oct. 44/6/6, Cottonseed July 15/4/3, Sept. 15/14/3, Jan. 17.

### THE WORLD OF FINANCE

(Continued from Page 6.)

trend in industry. Politicians all the world over boast of gaining control over depressions and there is a tendency to minimise the fears about it. But often we find strange developments far beyond the control of human energy and we are called upon to face a most difficult situation. The present armament programme may be for a defence purpose. It must be completed one day and naturally to that extent there will be curtailment in industrial production and it will be impossible to finance this huge expenditures indefinitely.

Gold production has greatly increased and the burden of this unwanted gold is increasing. At the moment equalisation funds will be helpful to maintain stability of exchange rates but unless production is curtailed the equalisation funds will soon be exhausted and then it will be too late to mend matters. Gold prices will have to go down and losses on the present holdings of gold will be so heavy that it will create another disaster in the world.

There are different types of telephones and I just received a message from an etherio-telephone stating that cotton will be a good purchase on declines, rubber is likely to be easy and tin firm, but wheat will harden and Tata Steel Dfds which closed at Rs. 1685 will sell below Rs. 1650 in the next five days.

### LETTERS TO NEWSPAPERS

#### Writers May Have To Disclose Source Of Information

The Court of Appeal (Lords Justices Greer and Scott and Mr. Justice Finlay) gave judgment on an appeal which raised the question of whether the writer of a letter to a newspaper that forms the basis of a libel action can be compelled to disclose the source of his information. The effect of the judgment is that the writer can be so compelled.

The matter was raised in connection with a pending libel action by the South Suburban Co-operative Society, Ltd., against Mr. B. Orum, area secretary of the National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association, and the Croydon Advertiser, Ltd., publishers of the "Beckenham and Penge Advertiser".

Mr. Orum wrote a letter which the "Beckenham and Penge Advertiser" published on February 6, 1936. The letter referred to a report of the South Suburban Co-operative Society and stated that "complaints are made that the South Suburban Co-operative Society are trading with what are known as 'rat shops'".

A libel action was thereupon launched by the Co-operative Society against Mr. Orum and Croydon Advertiser, Limited, and in interlocutory proceedings Mr. Orum was ordered to state from whom he made inquiries and obtained his information.

Mr. Orum appealed against this order, made by Mr. Justice Lewis, in chambers, the contention on his behalf being that he was entitled to the same protection as newspaper proprietors and publishers and was not obliged to disclose the sources of his information.

Mr. Gilbert Paull represented the appellant; Mr. Gordon Alchin appeared for the respondents.

Lord Justice Greer said that the appeal would be dismissed, with costs and the Judges had agreed that the judgment of Lord Justice Scott should be taken as the judgment of the Court.

Lord Justice Scott said that in the case of the newspaper the Court of Appeal had repeatedly held that there was an old rule of practice according to which discovery and the names of the paper's informants ought not to be enforced, at any rate in the absence of special circumstances—a phrase which had not been explored very much judicially.

There was no question before the Court in this instance which affected the defendant newspaper. The sole appellant was the individual defendant, Orum, and the sole question the Court had to decide was whether the well-established rule of practice to which he had referred was limited to newspaper defendants or was applicable to an individual signing a letter in a newspaper.

To do otherwise than dismiss the appeal would be inconsistent with carefully reasoned opinions expressed in the Court of Appeal itself. The whole of the circumstances in which a defendant obtained his information were or might be relevant.

Lord Justice Scott said he could see no sufficient ground of principle for extending the rule of practice so as to bring the writer of a libellous letter in a newspaper "within the umbrella" of the newspaper and to give him the special and exceptional immunity conferred by the rule on the newspaper.

### SIR T. B. SAPRU ARRIVES ON THURSDAY

Among the passengers arriving by the P. and O. mail boat "Narkunda" on the 15th instant are also the Raja of Jawhar, Prince Hamid Khan, Hon. Mr. Justice Niamutullah, Hon. Mr. Justice Rowland and Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. Hon. Sir Gilbert Stone, Chief Justice of Nagpur will also arrive by the same boat.

### FASCIST DICTATORSHIP FOR U. S. A.

#### American Billionaire Offers To Foot Bill

BERLIN.

United States Ambassador William E. Dodd warned against the danger of a Fascist dictatorship in the United States, which he said an American billionaire was ready to support, "and of course control."

Dodd disclosed he had written a letter to Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D., Ohio), declaring "the situation is more dangerous than at any time since Lincoln."

Copies of the letter were sent to Senator Carter Glass (D., Va.), and others pointing out to them what Dodd considered a trend in some United States quarters towards establishment of an authoritarian state.

He declined to name the billionaire, saying his information had come to him confidentially from friends.

"If the party which re-elected Roosevelt by an overwhelming majority last year decides to do as both parties have done in the past we are in grave danger of losing our democratic system," the Ambassador's letter declared.

"If the party breaks up, the 80 per cent. anti-Democratic press may do what the 80 per cent. pro-slavery press did in the South between 1830 and 1860," he wrote after referring to other crises in United States history.

PREFERRED TO FOOT BILL

"There are individuals of great wealth who wish a dictatorship and are ready to help a Huey long. There are politicians, some in the Senate I've heard, who think, they may come into power like that of the European dictators in Moscow, Berlin and Rome.

One man, I've been told by personal friends, who owns nearly 101. 1,000,000,000 is ready to support such a programme, and of course control it," his letter stated.

Dodd declared "These dangers and their likely consequences" caused him to write the letter, and asserted that a 40-year study of history convinced him that "all of us who believe in our system must do what we can to support our President, even if we wish to amend some of his reform measures."

As a University of Chicago history professor prior to his acceptance of the Berlin diplomatic post, Dodd was considered an authority on United States history, particularly of the civil war and preceding years.

# SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS
Bombay, July 9.
F F Campbell s.s. Pres Hayes of 6195 reg tons Capt K M Graham arrived from Boston via New York Los Angeles San Francisco, Honolulu Kobe Shanghai Hongkong Manila Singapore Penang and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES
Killick Nixon s.s. Belray of 1678 reg tons Capt A Erlandsen sailed for Tsingtao (China) in ballast.

LOADING
The following vessels booked for loading on 9-7-37.
S S Borneo Maru (O S K) for China Japan Ports via Karachi and Penang.
S S India Maru (O S K) for China Japan Ports via Penang and Singapore
S S Anyo Maru (N Y K) for China Japan Ports via Colombo and Singapore

#### Vessels In Docks

Bombay, July 9.

ALEXANDRA DOCK
2 Warfield 3805 London 11-7 M M
5 Hoegh Silverlight 3186 P Gulf 10-7 Vol Bros.
8 C/Khois 3537 Calcutta 1--7 F F Campbell.
7 C/Venice 5492 Karachi 10-7 K Nixon
10 Belray 1678 Tsingtao 9-7 K Nixon
14 President Hayes 6195 New York 10-7 F F Campbell
17 British Premier 3377 Abadan 11-7 Anglo I Oil

VICTORIA DOCK
Takada 4223 N F 11-7 M M
3 Barala 1893 P Gulf 14-7 M M
4 Vita 1955 Busra 8-7 M M

PRINCES DOCK
C/R Goalpara 3216 Rangoon 10-7 M M

STEAMERS EXPECTED
FROM LONDON
Narkunda 15-7-37 P and O
Burdwan 17-7-37 M M
Ranpura 22-7-37 P and O
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Marseilles 17-7-37 K Nixon
Clan Skene 13-7-37 James Finlay
FROM NEW YORK
Sawokla 8-7-37 L Edwards
FROM GENOA
India 14-7-37 Lloyd Triestino
FROM OSLO
Sumatra 18-7-37 L Edward
FROM SYDNEY
Maloja 17-7-37 P and O
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Borneo Maru 11-7-37 O S K
Tango Maru 30-7-37 N Y K
Italy Maru 18-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Taijin Maru 24-7-37 O S K
Bangalore 24-7-37 M M
Kidderpore 19-7-37 P and O
Toyama Maru 22-7-37 N Y K
Naldera 10-7-37 P and O
FROM HAMBURG
Kybfels 17-7-37 L Edward
Sturmfels 11-7-37 L Edwards
FROM MERI
British Glory 10-7-37 Anglo Iranian Oil
FROM CALCUTTA
Queda 16-7-37 M M
FROM HULL
City of Leicester 16-7-37 James Finlay
FROM BASSEIN
Jalaratna 12-7-37 S S N Coy.
Jalaveera 15-7-37 S S N Coy.
FROM BASRA
Varela 10-7-37 M M
Varsova 17-7-37 M M
Bamora 15-7-37 M M
Tosari 10-7-37 Vol Bros
FROM RANGOON
Nirpura 14-7-37 M M
FROM DURBAN
Tairea 10-7-37 M M
FROM KARACHI
Calcutta Maru 10-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Anyo Maru 10-7-37 N Y Kaisha
FROM JEDDAH
Jehangir 15-7-37 T M

#### Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Naldera 10-7-37 S S N
Maloja 17-7-37 P and O
Carthage 24-7-36 P and O
Warfield 12-7-37 M M
Bangalore 6-7-37 M M
Strathnaver 31-7-37 P and O
FOR SYDNEY
Narkunda 15-7-37 P and O
FOR SAN FRANCISCO
Tosari 11-7-37 Volkart Bros
FOR LIVERPOOL
City of Cantenbury 7-7-37 K N
Elysia 14-7-37 Anchor Line
Britannia 30-7-37 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK
Pres Hayes 10-7-37 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 23-7-37 F F Campbell
City of Khios 12-7-37 F F Campbell
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
India Maru 9-7-37 O S Kaisha
Anyo Maru 16-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Victoria 2-8-37 L Triestino
Italy Maru 21-7-37 N Y Kaisha
Borneo Maru 24-7-37 O S Kaisha
FOR BASRA
Samora 21-7-37 M M
Bandra 14-7-37 M M
Vasna 22-7-37 M M
Varela 15-7-37 M M
FOR RANGOON
Goalpara 10-7-37 M M
FOR ABADAN
British Premier 11-7-37 A I Oil
FOR DURBAN
Karanja 4-8-37 M M
Tairea 21-7-37 M M
GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Bhadravati 8-7-37
S S Takada 9-7-37
S S City Venice 7-7-37

EXPORTS
Bombay, July 9.

S S Warfield for London: 23 csks wet salted cow hides Ralli Bros; 30 bales dry cow hides Ralli Bros; 121 bales cotton rags Jani; 12 bales sheep skin tanned F Janmohomed.

S S City of Khias for New York: 11 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie; 175 bags cellery seeds D Abraham

For Quebec: 224 bags g nuts S M Rajgor.

S S India Maru for Hongkong: 25 bales grey cotton yarn T M Kaisha.

For Dairen: 200 bales cotton raw P Madhavani; 250 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

For Kobe: 210 tons old scrap iron M G Abdulhosen and Co; 160 tons scrap iron Faiz and Co; 500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha;

For Moji:500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

S S President Hayes for Istanbul: 80 bdls cassia S Nathalal.

For Varna: 12 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandretta: 13 bales cotton grey yarn A H Diab.

For Alexandria: 40 bales cotton grey shirting A H Diab; 9 bales cotton white shirting R Shantilal.

For Portsaid: 14 bales cotton white shirting A H Diab.

For Suez: 33 bales cotton piece goods A H Diab; 8 bales cotton cold piece goods G N Musry; 25 bales cotton piece goods E D Sassoon.

S S Tosari for Pto San Jose de Guatemala: 40 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji 22 bales grey piece goods A Virji; 114 bales cotton piece goods E D Sassoon

S S Auyo Maru for Osaka: 30 tons steel plates C Manilal.

For Yokohama: 110 tons iron scrap C Manilal.

For Kobe: 110 tons iron scrap M G A Husain; 2000 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

For Moji: 100 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

For Shanghai: 1500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading.

S S City of Vanice for Manchester: 50 bales cotton twist waste B Karsondas; 50 bales cotton waste clean B Karsondas

IMPORTS

S S Tiguca Agents L Edwards from Gothenburg: 92 cases chemicals; 2468 bales paper; 190 cases chloride of potash 425 bdls ceiling boards; 39 reel yellow cardboard place shade; 132 cases etl hinges; 1977 cases nails; 165 pcs steel axles; 600 bags sulphate of Alumina; 45 cases coat hangers; 23 cases rebrigerators.

From Antwerp: 34 barrels glue in powder; 33 cases rivets; 43 cases window glass; 194 bales paper; 100 dms read lead; 650 dms earth colours 455 bags railway accessories; 38 cases iron; 1600 reels barbed wire; 45 bales straw boards; 48 cases elect lamps; 25 cases galvd steel; 240 bales boards; 51 d/jottas acetic acid; 50 bags caraway seed.

From Oslo: 850 bales wood pulp; 759 cases nails; 1057 bales paper; 112 bales boards; 150 bags nitrate of soda; 10 dms carbide of calcium

From Hamburg: 38 bales cycle tyres; 93 cases paper; 192 cases padlocks; 26 cases wire nails; 36 cases hardware; 108 cases hurricane lanterns; 36 cases glass bangles; 250 cases round wire nails; 102 coils galvd strand wire; 26 cases tinware; 1028 cases iron wire nails; 134 bags iron washers; 26 cases ornament glass; 31 cases elect lamp parts; 46 cases glass shades; 29 cases press buttons; 25 cases galvd goods; 70 cases earth colour; 100 dms bleaching powder; 392 bales wrapping paper; 100 cases salammoniac bars.

From Lisbon: 100 cases wine; 96 bags corks.

S S Clan Ross Agents James Finlay from Liverpool: 553 cases cotton piece goods; 34 bales cotton fents; 80 bales cotton yarn; 120 cases rayon yarn; 83 d/johns formaldchyde; 200 kegs hydrosulphite of soda; 195 bales cotton; 41 cases mill board; 65 cases non alcoholic cordials; 30 lse wheels; 50 cases oil varnish; 45 cases cider; 62 dms chloride of zinc; 50 lse cylender liquid chloride; 78 bdls steel bars; 60 cks lissapolt; 170 lse pneu tyres; 407 cases machinery; 38 cases steel screws; 212 bdls steel circles; 70 lse pneumatic covers; 44 cases chocolate; 174 bdls black steel sheets; 65 cases soap; 114 cases aluminium circles; 334 bdls black steel circles; 50 lse weights; 473 dms. lubg oil; 25 dms cressote oil; 608 lse motor covers; 42 pcs oil engines; 85 kegs lubg grease; 44 bags i nuts; 201 bdls brass sections and rods; 158 cases sewing thread; 80 bales exhausted cloves; 451 dms bleaching powder; 80 trs paper; 937 coils steel hoops; 46 cases bottled stout; 500 dms petaleans soda 300 lse c i cisterns; 60 cases amorphone ghosphorous; 100 bags fine salt; 6300 bags soda ash; 147 cases soap powder; 174 cks aniline dyes; 1900 bags bicarb soda; 50 bdls iron boot protectors; 100 sacks lithopone; 50 cases whisky; 400 dms solid cans soda; 234 dms flaked cans soda.

From Glasgow: 143 cases cottons; 528 cases whisky; 32 dms disinfectant fluid; 23 cases ginger wine; 22 cases wine; 697 bags nails; 417 bales newspapers; 144 bags m s rivets; 780 cases beer; 54 cases stout; 213 coils galvd plain m s wire; 136 cases sanitory e ware; 259 lse cases; 190 pkgs sewing machines and parts; 50 bags rivets; 113 kegs steel bars; 50 lse c i road boxes; 67 lse c i sluice valves.

From Towsy: 2423 tons china clay.

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Regd. No. B. 1065

# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1937

## National Scout Movement

### Men Of Eminence Form Committee

### Institution Suitable To Indian Atmosphere And Temperament To Be Started

**The movement for disaffiliation of local Scout Units from the Baden-Powell organisation is taking a more determined and constructive turn.**

**The ground for securing popular support is being broadened from the narrow issue of the insult hurled at India by the Chief Scout.**

***Whether he meant to insult or no the B.-P. organisation is to be boycotted on the more fundamental ground of its utterly imperialist character and its total unsuitability to Indian atmosphere and temperament.***

**It is learned that eminent educationists in the city, and some of the members of the University Senate have formed themselves into a committee to give the movement a thoroughly constructive turn and to make it completely suited to nation ' requirements.**

**It is natural in the circumstances that the B.-P. Scout officials should be frightened at the move and the latest example of this fright is the circular letter sent out by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Provincial Scout Commissioner, to all the Scouts, Scout Troops and Scout Masters in the City.**

**An attempt is made to back up the letter with copies of letters of Lord Baden-Powell to the Nawab of Chhatari and of Lord Brabourne to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, both of which have already appeared in the "Chronicle".**

The following is the full text of the letter of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy which talks of the basic ideal of Scouting being to bring up patriotic citizens:—

Dear Brother Scout,

I am desired by His Excellency Lord Brabourne to circulate to you a copy of his letter to me, which is enclosed herewith.

Nobody is better qualified than His Excellency to judge of the events and he is convinced that Lord Baden-Powell has not said anything disparaging to the country. This should have helped in clearing any doubts that may have risen in the interpretation of the Chief's remarks.

However, I have now great pleasure in forwarding to you a copy of a letter from Lord Baden-Powell to the Chief Commissioner, which should set at rest any doubts that may still be lingering in the minds of the public.

The letter is very clear on the point that there is absolutely no insult meant. The Chief says: "Nothing was further from my intention and I am exceedingly sorry that any one should have found in my remarks a meaning which I never intended and should have felt hurt by it. I am sure that it would be possible for you to win over the people who have thought it right to speak disparagingly of the movement.

"I am sure that you are fully aware of the basic ideals of the Boy Scout movement to build up self-sacrificing and patriotic citizens, and if you think that there is any means by which the training could be improved as a nation-building means, without affecting the tremendously important value of its international outlook, I shall be only too glad to consider its incorporation into our methods. I trust you will do your best to co-operate with me in steering the movement from the dangerous rocks with which it is now beset. In this effort you may rest assured that you have my whole-hearted support behind you."

With best wishes.

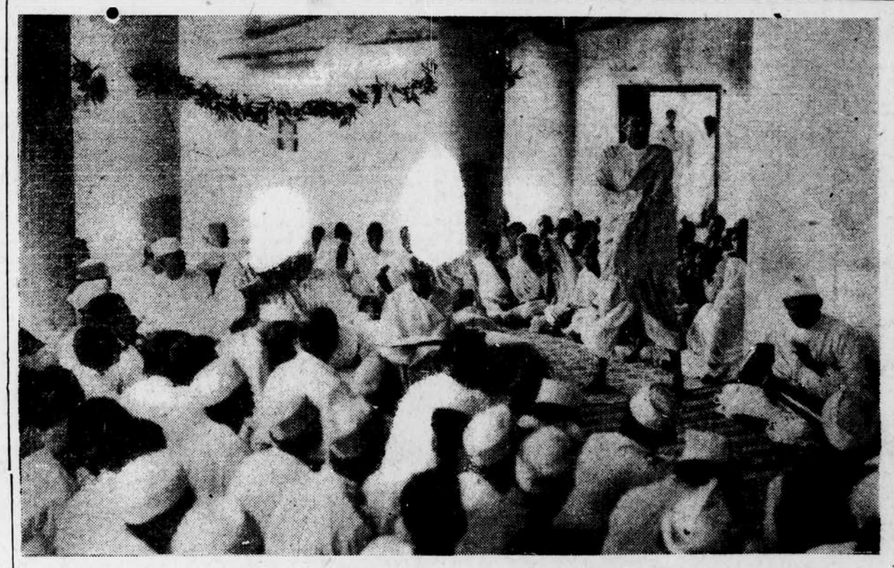
Yours Sincerely,
(Sd.) Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy,
Provincial Scout Commissioner.

### PROF. DAVAR TO BE COUNCIL PRESIDENT

It is understood that Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, has been appointed by the Governor, to be the President of the Bombay Legislative Council, (Upper Chamber), until a President has been duly elected by the House.

The Governor is empowered to appoint the Speaker of the Assembly and the President of the Council under Sec. 65 (3) and (5), of Government of India Act, to act until the vacancies are filled by election.

It is gathered that Mr. Sohrab R. Davar will administer the oath to the members, when the Council meets on the 20th instant at Poona



**Opening Ceremony of the Rashtrabhasha Adhyapana Mandir by Babu Rajendra Prasad (seated next to Mahatmaji) at Wardha. Kak a Kalelkar is seen addressing the meeting.**

## BELATED AND UNCONVINCING

### Govt. Charge Against Kottapatam Accused Questioned

BOMBAY, Friday.

The General Secretary, Indian Civil Liberties Union, has sent the following letter to the Chief Minister, Madras, on the suppression of the Summer School at Kottapatam:

"We are in receipt of your letter No. S|165-4|37 dated July 2, 1937, enclosing a copy of a further communique that has been issued by the Government on the suppression of the Summer School of Economics and Politics at Kottapatam.

WHY BELATED CHARGE

"We are sorry that the new communique advancing fresh charges against the School authorities is not a satisfactory answer to our letters of May 31st and June 18th. Grave accusations unsupported by facts released on after-thought long after the incident are not likely to carry conviction or allay public feeling. Government could have and should have brought charges of sedition against the accused at Kottapatam instead of the less serious charge of membership in an unlawful association, if they had in their possession unimpeachable evidence to prove that "the declared object of the School differed materially from its practice" and that "secret instruction was given in shooting and bomb-making." It has not been in the tradition of the authorities to spare the accused in such cases.

UNFAIR TO ACCUSED

"The Madras Government have also chosen an unfortunate time to issue the communique. When the case is sub-judice the communique is certainly unfair to the accused.

"The new communique has not helped at all to clear the grave apprehensions in the public mind and the Indian Civil Liberties Union is, therefore, compelled to repeat the demand for an impartial enquiry."

### NATIONAL SCOUT MOVEMENT

**Members of the Boy Scout and Girl-Guide Movement who have severed their connection with the Baden-Powell Association, and those who are interested in the organisation of the National Scout and Guide Movement are requested to communicate immediately with:—The Convenor, Provincial Committee, National Scout Movement. C/o B. P. S. F., Servants' of India Society Building, Sandhurst Road.**

### RLY. STAFF PROBLEMS

BANGALORE, July 9.

The personnel section of the Indian Railway Conference met last evening at the West End Hotel and considered various matters relating to railway staff questions.

The Conference concludes today. On Monday next, the commercial section of the Conference meets.—A. P.

### 'NO-CONFIDENCE' RESOLUTION DEFIED

#### Dist. Board Chairman Creates Piquant Situation

CAWNPORE: July 8.

A piquant situation has arisen as a result of the refusal of Pandit Chunnilal Paliwal to resign the chairmanship of the Cawnpore District Board, despite a vote of no-confidence passed against him three months ago.

The members of the Board supplemented the vote of no-confidence with a resolution demanding Pandit Paliwal's resignation. They have also sent a memorial to the Minister-in-charge of the local self-government asking him to intervene and Pandit Paliwal to resign.

Meanwhile, the budget estimates of the Board remain unpassed as the Finance Committee's proposals have been turned down by the Board.—United Press.

### Well-Known Sanatanist Dead

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, (By Mail)

Sanatanists will note with regret the sad death (by heart failure) of Seth Balabhai Vrijvallabdas, which occurred on Saturday the 3rd of July 1937 at his residence at Ahmedabad. In him the Sanatanists have lost a zealous worker. He was well-known for the many services he rendered to Sanyasis. Ahmedabad's good fortune of having Swami Shree Jayandrapurji, Vidyanandji and similar saints as its guests was due to him. The Ellis Bridge Sanyaashram and Kashivishwanath Maha Vidyalaya, both owe their existence due to him.

A condolence meeting will be held in the evening of Sunday, the 11th instant, at the Sanyasashram, (Ellis Bridge).

## Italian Troops Ambushed

### Abyssinian Rebel Chief Routs 12 Battalions In Jungle Warfare

(From Our Correspondent).

DJIBOUTI, July 2.

The Italians are telling the world that they are now firmly established in Abyssinia and wish to inaugurate the civil administration, but this is not a fact. They are so afraid to stir out that one of the noted Abyssinian chiefs who is a thorn in the side of Italy, had recourse to a trick to bring the Italian troops out of Addis-Ababa.

This chief is called Kanyazmash (commander of the right wing) Abeba Arragai who from the beginning of the war till this day has always succeeded in defeating the Italian troops every where. He sent some of his men to Addis-Ababa.

These people went direct to the G. O. C. of the Italian troops and told him that if they were rewarded well they would lead his troops to the hidden head quarters of this rebel chief and get him captured alive.

ITALIANS AMBUSHED.

The Italians in such cases are always ready to believe any story and specially in the case of this famous warrior, they did not hesitate and sent out 12 battalions under different commanders. They were informed by the Abyssinians that Kanyazmash Ababa Arragai was at Jiroo. So Italian troops marched till they arrived in the place where a trap was laid for them.

Suddenly, there was a heavy onslaught from all sides, and the Italians became easy targets for the hidden machine guns. But the Abyssinians who always fight hand to hand engagements got to grips with the Italians, when these Roman conquerors are said to have fled, leaving some of their commanders and hundreds of their dead and nearly all of their light guns and machine guns.

Now the General Command in Addis-Ababa is very angry, as this has lowered the prestige of Italians in the eyes of the Abyssinians and they are preparing a big expedition in this rainy season, but as the reports received here show the Abyssinians are determined to fight any army, because they receive every day reports of Fascists and non-Fascists fighting in Addis-Ababa, Akaki and every where else.

Meantime dis-satisfied Italians are coming down in large number and three steamers from Italy took the late arrivals yesterday from this port.

### DESPITE CENSORSHIP

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The following appears in "Daily Herald":—

Details of the stubborn fight still being waged by the Italians and of a plot by Abyssinian women to overthrow "Viceroy" Graziani in Addis Ababa are revealed.

Despite the censorship and the many precautions taken by Graziani to keep his troubles hidden from the world—perhaps even from Mussolini—the "Daily Herald" has received a comprehensive and authoritative report on the internal situation of the still unconquered country.

Fighting between bands of tribesmen, numbering up to 4,000, and Italian troops goes on continuously.

Italian posts in many parts of the country are in constant difficulty. Food and ammunition have to be dropped from the air on the beleaguered men.

In Addis Ababa and other towns, the inhabitants, despite threats, brutality and summary executions, refuse to co-operate with the invaders. They will buy nothing from them and sell them nothing.

Attempts to win them over by raising the value of the Abyssinian thaler in terms of the lira are proving futile.

An amazing feature of the campaign against the inhabitants of Addis Ababa is the number of women who have been persecuted.

It is accepted as truth that a large number of Abyssinian women of the more intellectual type began to plot against Graziani, following the attempt to assassinate him, in which only men were involved.

More than 1,000 women were exiled as a result, but before being sent out of the country they were made the play things of the Italian soldiery.

Others were shot at the city's gates.

Another extraordinary development in this forgotten country is the latest Italian manoeuvre to win over the tribal leaders.

Unable to conquer them in open fight, Graziani is sending out, in Mussolini's name, almost pathetically-worded letters, appealing to the leaders to surrender.

"We want to prove to you how generous we are," says the letter, "and we are holding out our open arms to you, like a true mother to her children."

"If I may be allowed to write to you," the appeal begins, "I should like to say that I have heard that you are a man of heroism and intelligence.

"Take advantage, we beg you, of our charity, and I am sure you will be more than satisfied."

The letter goes on to talk about the great civilising influence of Italy, and praises the Abyssinians for their courage and their determination to die in defence of their country.

"For an intelligent man, such as you are," the appeal goes on, "an honourable surrender is the greatest act of heroism that you can perform, and you would be rendering a very great service to your country and to your people, who have been left in ignorance of the true facts of the case.

"In the hope of seeing you soon, and of having the pleasure of getting to know you better, I ask you to accept my greetings."

Most leaders who received the document have given the Italian commanders the "pleasure of getting to know them better" by launching new attacks on Italian strongholds in the Provinces of Gojjam, Beguemedir, Tigre, Wollo and Galla-Azebo, where Italian lines of communication have been repeatedly cut.

## Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

*INSPECTOR WADE* — *THE SWISS HEADWAITER*

WILL YOU COME TO ARCY, INSPECTOR WADE --AND HELP US SOLVE THESE CRIMES?
I'D LIKE TO, ARMAND, BUT THESE FILES ARE FULL OF CASES RIGHT HERE IN ENGLAND--
6-10
THE SWISS POLICE WILL HAVE TO DO THEIR OWN--- JUST A MINUTE WHILE I ANSWER THE 'PHONE!
R-R-RING!
INSPECTOR WADE SPEAKING-- THE SECRETARY OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE?-- WHAT IS IT, SIR?
LYMAN ANDERSON
LORD AND LADY BENCHLEY ARE AT ARCY, IN THE SWISS ALPS! BECAUSE OF THE RECENT CRIMES THERE, YOU ARE ORDERED TO LEAVE FOR ARCY-- AT ONCE!

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